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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. (COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.) GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA. No. 23.

Rome, November 29, 1852. My Dear T—: For a letter which will have to do with modern Rome alone, surely the church of churches, the crucified fisherman's magnificent and mountainous monument—St. Peter's—will furnish a fitting, natural, and dignified beginning.

The outside view of St. Peter's disappointed

me, as it does almost every one; the great number and enormous size of the columns which compose the grand colonnade in front, and the admirable proportions of the building itself, having to the eye a strangely-diminishing effect. But the first full view of the interior struck a glorious picture upon my mind, which all the waves of time can never wash away— which, it seems to me, even the light of the unwhich, it sets to his cannot fade: That moment is stamped into my soul, with those in which I first beheld Niagara and the Coliseum. St. Peter's is not alone grand, beautiful, vast, and magnificent—it is absolutely sublime; you feel awe-struck, utterly overwhelmed, by its unimagined immensity, its incomparable stu-pendousness. Were it not for its general har-mony of style and just proportion, it would seem not a single gigantic structure, but a mass of congregated and consecrated buildings, all constituting a vast accumulation of the splenders of art and the wonders of architecture—the piled offerings of the pride and piety of many ages and nations, the mighty type and temple of a world's worship, towering toward

It were far from impossible for good Protest-ants to feel devotional at St. Peter's; for though lighter and less gorgeous than most Catholic cathedrals, we find it more solemn than any; cathedrals, we find it more solemn than any; its stillness and vastness are profoundly impressive, and among its countless shrines, statues, and pictures, there are comparatively few objects offensive to our taste, understanding, and common sense. My eye was most revolted by the stiff bronze figure of St. Peter, sitting bolt apright, key in hand and foot extended, to receive the stional processive the stiff bronze of the people. This receive the pious homage of the people. This miserable production has long been the particumiserable production has long been the paracular object of popular worship—the lip-service of millions of the devout has repeatedly worn away the solid metal, and the holy saint has been at least thrice re-toed. The best of the joke to a heretic is, that it is not St. Peter at all, but an old and very ugly statue of Jove, enhalced, and simply grasping a key, instead

One of our party had the atrocity to remark that this transformation and transfer were, after all, but properly typical of the saint's conversion from Jew Peter to Christian Peter. conversion from Jew Peter to Christian Peter.

The works of Bernini and his disciples, marked as they nearly all are by the wild extravagance and boister is strength with which this master seemed to boil over—bushy-headed saints, who look as though they had just alighted from riding on a whirlwind and directing a storm—angels in such a state of disheveilled discomposure, with their drapery in such a crazy flutter of breezy folds, and their very wing-feathers so on end, you could almost believe them just escaped from some celestial inspace are simply detactable.

-these are simply deter There are here a few monumental works by Thorwaldsen and Canova, which go far to make you forget these sculptured abominations Many figures, originally fine, are utterly spoiled by an atrocious addition of drapery, consisting of sheets of tin, painted in vile imitation of marble. The modesty of Holy Mother Church has evidently had an alarming outbreak of late years, in the direction of art. Scarce gleam of a saintly leg or an angelic bosom is now permitted to shock the pure eyes of the devout; but figures poetic and allegorical— muses, seraphs, and the larger-sized cherubs, are henceforth to be muffled up and wound

about in this ungraceful and uncomfortable manner. "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Oh, saintly nuns and holy fathers! It is really a great and memorable thing stand under the grand dome and look up, up, to the far-shining of the pictured glory and mystery of the Godhead. The splendor of those rate beauty of the surrounding ornaments, seem to strike down upon you, and dazzle you

like the sun at noonday.

Just as we were leaving, after that first visit the sound of an organ came from one of the chapels nearest the altar, and rolled down the magnificent nave, rounded solemn and sweet. The melodious flood seemed to swell about us, sensibly, almost visibly—seemed to lift us off our feet and bear us forth.

Since seeing St. Peter's, all other churches seem to have sunken away out of sight. I never go to any other, except to hear fine music, see imposing ceremony. Yesterday we saw the Pope perform high mass at the Sistine chapel. Pope perform high mass at the Sistant of the Vatican. Here the music was grand, in the Vaticant. Here the music was grand, and the ceremonies very magnificent and im-pressive, even to a heretic. Into that portion of the chapel where we sat, no spectators are admitted, unless dressed entirely in black—the ladies must wear black veils thrown over their heads, without bonnets; and for gentleman, A gilded open-work screen separates this par-from that in which are the altar and papa throne. When we entered, the Pope was ed on the latter, under a canopy of purple and gold, in his resplendent sacerdotal robes, with his towering mitre on his head, and with his red-robed Cardinals about him. The blaze of red-robed Cardinais about him. The Diaze or silver and gold at the illuminated altar, break-ing through wreathing clouds of incense—the gorgeously-frescoed roof and walls, where the gigantic genius of Michael Angelo stands forth pernal and awful in majesty and power-the magnificent costume of the Cardinals, Bishops and other high church-dignitaries—the striking antique costume of the Swiss Guards, the gleam of their helmets and halberds—all constituted a scene peculiarly and inconceivable

In Rome, the "sacred elements" are remo from church to church, and chapel to chape every forty-eight hours. This was the occasion of their being removed from the Sistine to the The Pope did not officiate constantly at the altar, but sat most of the time on his throne; and whenever he rose to take part personall in the ceremonies, whenever his soft-toned voice was heard in prayer, or his paternal hands ex-tended in benediction, all the faithful dropped on their knees, the Swiss Guard going d with a resounding clang of arms.

At length, the procession formed. A small canopy of white silk and silver, very like the state umbrella of a Chinese Mandarin, was held over the head of his Holiness, and with cardinals, bishops, and guards, before, around, and behind him, he walked from the altar to the first door of the above lawker a larger. the first door of the chapel, where a larger canopy of white silk and silver received him, and was borne over him the remainder of the way to the Pauline chapel. I had a very near of the sovereign Pontiff, as he passed slowly forth, praying audibly and apparently earnestly, and also as he returned in less state earnestly, and also as he returned, in papal countenance extremely; it may be wanting in strength, but it is beautiful in shape and and remarkably gentle and meek in ion. It is truly a benevolent face, and strangely like that of our friend, Joseph Sturge,

The Pope is rather stout, yet by no means gross—he looks healthful, but a little indolent. In strong contrast to him, was Cardinal Autinelli, the real force and brain of the present Government, who walked a little in advance of his Holiness, and showed for what he is—a proud, subtle, ambitious, unscrupulous spirit. His lips moved mechanically, but little prayed his dark, restless, sinister eyes.

We afterwards visited the chapel in which

the sacrament had been deposited with such pomp and circumstance, and found it as bril-liant as rich marbles, gold and silver, and was lights innumerable, could make it. From thence we drove to the Catacombs, that

dark subterranean source of the mighty spirit-ual despotism which has subverted empires and exterminated religions, but whose power and glory have declined, and are declining fast, and whose sanctity has become an idle fable at which, openly or secretly, the world laughs. Modern Rome is the most singular mélange of the grand and poor, of splendor and squalor, imaginable. The streets are narrow and dirty, but many of them lined by towering old palabut many of them lined by towering old palaces, and leading into noble piazzas. There are open squares, containing, almost invariably, fountains beautiful or grotesque, and those most sombre yet picturesque and imposing of monuments, Egyptian obelisks. The general aspect of the city, as seen from a height, is of a dark gray—a strong contrast, indeed, to Irishued Genoa. I have as yet remarked no fantastic-looking buildings, painted in light, brilliant colors, or with frescoed outer walls. All respectable dwelling-houses are built on a large and lofty scale, with the best suites of apartments astonishingly high up, and the entrance halls chill, dreary, and prison-like. The shops are usually small and dark, and, aside from books, engravings, jewelry, bronzes, &c., you seldom see anything you want exposed for from books, engravings, jewelry, bronzes, &c., you seldom see anything you want exposed for sale, but must go on a regular exploring expedition for it—plunging into the most unlikely and unheard-of places. This is especially true

The Romans of rank and fortune are singularly handsome—you see little in their dress to distinguish them from the English, or French, resident here, but uneringly recognise them by their pale, olive complexion, their shining black hair, and large, magnificent eyes—not the quick, fiery, sparkling eyes, that flash lightning-like upon you in Southern France, but those of full-orbed yet chaotic thought, of slumbers of the party of the par brous passion, dreamy and soft; eyes which do not strike your gaze off from their bright surface, yet are utterly unfathomable, and into which you can look down to depth on depth of

which you can look down to depth on depth of mystery and darkness.

The common people are gayer in manner, and you sometimes remark among them forms and faces of striking beauty. I regret to say that the picturesque national costume of this class seems rapidly going out, at least in the large towns. I have seen comparatively few women in the distinctive Roman dress, and most of these are old and ugly, holding on with the deadly tenacity of age to things of the the deadly tenacity of age to things of the past—alas, I fear a Partington-like resistance to the onward sweep of French fashions and Manchester prints. I sometimes see in the streets a contadina from Albano, in a brilliant streets a containa from Albano, in a brilliant dress of red and white, or out on the Campagna a shepherd boy, clad in a regular John-the-Baptist kilt of sheepskin, who really look as though they had just stepped out of a picture. They are far finer and more intelligent-look-ing the best processes.

ing than the Irish peasants—their dwelling are infinitely better, and with pleasanter and are infinitely better, and with pleasanter and more poetic surroundings—but the oft-told truth must be repeated—there is not in the civilized world a people of more indolent and uncleanly habits. In all the towns we have yet visited, in the best streets, along the public walks, about the palaces and churches, we meet disgusting filth and vile stenches enough to breed a pestilence which might scourge the world. After a little observation of what manner of lives the componer world level little ner of lives the common people lead, you little wonder that, for all their delicious climate, they are seldom healthful in appearance. You se very few with the rich, kindling, sun-kissed complexion which painters and poets give them—nearly all their faces are colorless, and some are sallow to the last degree. The children are usually miserably pale and thin. infants are here, lying on the ground or carried wood, whose great patient eyes looked out of black shadows, and whose complexions were of a faint pea-green. Yet among this class there God-sends to painters and sculptors, whose beauty seems to spring rich and perfect from the very filth and misery which surround them like those gorgeous flowers which feed and flourish on corruption. These dirty little vaga flourish on corruption. These days had been bonds are liable to be waylaid and kidnappe by needy artists, stripped of their rags, wa length, pinioned and quivered as Capids, or i

and posed, then to re-appear in profane ful wings, with indefinite cloudy continuations. passing through the suburbs or inferior streets of any Italian town, on Sunday, or an other day of more than usual leisure, you wil witness an odd and purely Italian sight— mothers seated in, or in front of, their doors with the heads of their children in their lap at-able maternal duty. At first, I took then

at-able maternal duty. At aris, I wook them for practical phrenologists, making careful and conscientious examinations of the organs of their responsibilities, that they might "train them up in the way they should go." The beggars constitute a prominent and a most repulsive feature of Italy. They appear in every imaginable variety and degree of wretchedness, disease, and deformity. The beset you everywhere, and at all times—i walks, drives, churches, on the steps of palace in shops, cafes, among the ruins-at early morning, at noon, at midnight. It is not safe for you to pause to admire a handsome peasant voman, or child, however well dres begging seems the earliest instinct, the uni

bersel, ruling passion of the people.

Driving in the country lately, we passed stream, on whose banks some women were washing linen, and on seeing us, an old dam of at least seventy, dropped the ragged shee the was cleaning on a rock, dashed through the water up to her venerable knees, cleared the bank with a bound, and presented her withered and dripping palm at the coach door, keeping up with the full speed of our hores— a hideous, horrible creature, chattering and a hideous, horrible creature, chattering and howling like a very she-devil, till we exorcised legitimate objects of charity, the blind, diseased, deformed, maimed, and crippled, they seem as innumerable as the waves of the sea. You see nen with sturdy, broad chests, and big, bushy heads, on legs which have shrunken into second childhood, and lie coiled under then like cables. Among the regular lyers in wait about one of the churches, is an old woman with an immense wen, projecting from her fore-head like the horn of a unicorn, and a boy whose withered right arm hangs bare at his side, stiff, straight, and slender, like a pump handle. Men, legless and armless, mere torsi, roll down upon you from declivities; men with wriggle across your path, like reptiles; and, in short, there is no end to these deformed forms of humanity, these dismember-ed members of society. I am always most touched with the appeals of the blind and the

To be sightles and crippled in Italy!
Oh, "God of life, of poesy, and light!"
With soldiers and priests Rome actually With soldiers and priests Rome actually swarms. You go nowhere that you do not see the French and Papal troops, though far more of the former than of the latter. Indeed, from the number of barracks, sentinelled points, parades, marchings hither and thither, bugle-calls, and noisy dram-beatings, one might suppose Rome entirely under foreign rule and military law. As for the holy priesthood, as was said of another institution, its "name is legion." You meet, everywhere, dark, sinister-looking Jesuits, in their sombre robes moving about by

ciscans, in coarse gowns of brown cloth, rope-girded; bare-footed, shaven, begging friars, sometimes leading asses laden with the pious offerings of the faithful—the more asses they; offerings of the fathitul—the more asses they; handsome, young abbés, who contrive in some inexplicable way to give a dandical touch to their ugly, unmanly costume, and who are seldom too much rapt in heavenly contemplation to cast searching and insinuating glances at the young and comely women they chance to mast. On the Pincian, which is the principal Ro-

man drive and promenade, we often encounter troops of boys and youths, in training for the Church, dressed in flowing gowns, and something very like petticoats of black or white flannel, and wearing immense broad-brimmed hats. Nearly all these have faces either cunitive to the contraction of the processing of the contraction. ning, or to the last degree stolid in expression We there often meet the higher church digni-

hats. Nearly all these have faces either cunning, or to the last degree stolid in expression. We there often meet the higher church dignitaries—Cardinals, whom we know by their red legs, and bishops, who are proclaimed by their purple legs. In short, one might suppose it had rained priests for forty days and forty nights on this devoted land.

Religious processions are very common in the streets—but it is remarkable that you seldom see them followed, or observed with apparent reverence, by any but old men and women, and mere children. A long procession of monks, chanting a dirge and bearing tapers, passed our house one afternoon, lately, preceding a body, borne coffinless, but richly palled upon a bier. Seeing that they entered a church in the Corso, near by, and thinking that after so much street parade the ceremonies there would be very imposing, I hurried on a bonnet and shawl, and hastened to witness them. But, when I reached the Church, lot the great multitude of hele fact, and struts with dignity towards his little spouse.

Biddy. "Good morning, my dear."

O.C. Esq. "Morning, madam; quite enjoying yourself, madam; of course, vou are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you may be assured you can find as good locations as can be found in the world, and as poor ones too.

P. F. T.

For the Naticals Rev.

SCENE FIRST.

Mrs. Biddy Chanticleer scratches for her breakfast. O. Chanticleer, Esq., from the top real for the barn fence, becomes cognizant of the fact, and struts with dignity towards his little spouse.

Biddy. "Good morning, my dear."

O.C. Esq. "Morning, madam; quite enjoying yourself, madam; of course, vou are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you are not suited, be not disheartened; look around, for you are not suited, be not disheartened; lo when I reached the Church, lo! the great multitude of holy fathers had vanished, with the exception of two or three who lounged near the door, chatting and laughing. In the centre of the dim church stood the beir, and a couple of workmen in their shirt sleeves were putting the body into a rough deal coffin, talking loudly and unconcernedly, meanwhile. A group of little children were witnesses with me to the ghastly sight. Their large eyes grew a trifle larger with instinctive fear and wonder, but they were not too much horrified to beg

of me, in a low, whimpering, spaniel-like whine.
This morning I saw a less painful sight—a procession of boys, dressed in white, parading and following the body of a child. The bier was draped in white, and decked with wreaths of roses, and the dirge chanted by all those fresh, young voices, was touchingly sweet and mournful.

I am sorry to feel compelled to speak slight ly or harshly of a religion which is yet dear and venerable to a few sincere souls. But the more I see of the pomps, superstitions, mum-meries, frauds, avarice, and arrogant domination of the Roman Church, the more am I con-vinced that it is the source, strength, and subtle essence of European tyranny—that it narrows, blinds, grinds down, and crushes out the very soul of the age. It is a fungus growth of error and falsehood, mocking the fair and fruitful forms of truth—a dark and gigantic un-reality, for the time fearfully real—the night mare which oppresses the world. As it seems to me, so must I speak of it—I cannot do otherwise, and keep my own truth towards God and my fellows. As ever your

GRACE GREENWOOD For the National Era.

RETRIBUTION. BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS When at first this wide Creation from the arm

Chaos sprang, And above its hallowed beauty morning stars Linked with all its pristine glory, forming all its

a chain of laws eternal girding it with ribs nding each Effect far backward, to the Cause fu

living soul,

cause, in a faithful correspondence acting without rest

Right and Wrong in every bosom work their own re row their own true fig or thistle, ere the harves

od despised or sin resisted, evil cherished or horred,

own award-Sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind," spoke the prophet of the Lord !

rigid line? its angel, stern and vengeful, stands to guard th pass divine : hips me back again to duty, or, if yet, with haugh

Varding off her blows, I struggle through the God forbidden land, all along the track accursed still her legion-an

very deed of hate and passion acts upon the doc backith a bold, familiar license, meets him on his back ward track: ach black wish that in his bosom works with still.

ets him on the desolate ssing through the smouldering took its fiery dart.

Every thought of blood and vengeance rankling in the heated brain, ough conceived in night and sile

done, the dark deed flies er all God's large creation, and the great Flame the fiery proclamation to a world's astonished eyes!

Thus a fearful retribution waits where'er God's holy frown,

sin looks down; or the soul lives not whose dark deeds prowl with stealthy step about. at to him a vengeful Future, soon

Thunders in its sure revealings, "Thy dark sin has

WESTERN EMIGRATION, HO!

found thee out!"

Iowa, December, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era: I notice that your Minnesota correspondent

thither; and should nothing be said of other portions of the Great West, people might suppose no other portion was so good. I shall not say they are, or are not. But a few things I would say, which emigrants will do well to bear in mind. First, I have seen emigrants return from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, sick of the country. The cause in many instances has been a want of means to locate. place (where good Government land is all gone) because some of their friends were there, instead of going to the frontier. Take heed,

then, ye emigrants.

The expenses of first settlement, in procuring the necessaries of life, are more at present in Minnesota than in Iowa, because much of their A long pause. O. C., Esq., appears to be sud-In snape and meek in lent face, and Jesuits, in their sombre robes, moving about by Jesuits, in their sombre robes, moving about by Minnesota than in twos, at a peculiar, stealthy, prowling gait—walking presentments of the very blackness of spiritual darkness; stupid, vulgar-looking Frances lie between. provisions are taken from Iowa, and beause several hundred miles of comparative wilder-

The frontier settlements of Iowa may be said to commence at the northeast corner of the State, and run in a southwest direction across serts his bill under his left wing, and produces serts his bill under his left wing, and produces serts his bill under his left wing. miles. Good locations on Government land madam?
may be had anywhere on the frontiers—provisions cheap and convenient. Emigrants wish-dropped it

ing to buy improved farms, or land held by speculators, can be accommodated anywhere. The settlements in Iova have now extended up the river to its northern border, and the way is open for emigrants beyond, into Minnesota; and no doubt that part of Minnesota lying on the Mississippi river, between St. Paul's and the State of lowa, will be soon occu-

My advice to emigrants is, let ten, twenty, or thirty families, go to one settlement. They may then have schools meetings, and all the

Biddy. "Good morning, my dear."

O. C. Esq. "Morning, madam; quite enjoying yourself, madam; of course, you are not aware of the fact that I have been up for more than an hour, and have not yet eaten a mouthful? Is this what I married you for, madam? [gives her a pointed salute on the ankle.] Where are your domestic qualities, madam? [Imprints a mark of affection on the top of her head.] Where was your smile of welcome when you saw me getting off the fence? I watched you, madam! Where was your tender female solicitude when you beheld me looking weakly for want of a little nourishment? Where, I repeat, is my

breakfast? Cock-a-doodle-doo!" Biddy, (meekly.) "Have a worm, dear?"
O. C., Esq., (solemnly.) "I will."

Mrs. Biddy Chanticleer lays her first egg, and has invited two or three female friends to help cackle, [O. C., Esq., being absent.]

Mrs. Biddy. "Cut, cut, cut, cut, cut-a-a-a
cut, cut, cut-a-a-a-a-cut!"

tience be vouchsafed me to ask of you, madam. what does all this mean? Here am I returning, careworn and exhausted, from the excitements and temptations of a delusive world, expecting to find repose and peace in the quiet of the domestic nest, instead of which, I discover you in the midst of riot and dissipation. Mad-

you in the midst of riot and dissipation. Madam, insult not my penetration by denying it—

I affirm that you are having a party!"

Mrs. Biddy, (apprehensively.) "Not at all, my dear; at least, that is, my friends were just going by, and stopped in quite accidentally, and so—for you see, my dear, I've laid an egg! cut, cut, cut, cut, cut, a.e., c.—that is at least cut, cut, cut, cut-a-a-a-a-c-that is, at leastyes, sir, we've laid an egg!"

Three female neighbors simultaneously. "Cut,

cut, cut, cut, cut-a-a-a-a-cut!"

O. C., Esq., (majestically.) "Peace, hens.

Madam, what does all this cackling folly

Execut hens, in indignation.]
"Mrs. B. C., it has become necessary, at this tage of our matrimonial career, that I should state, in mild but unmistakeable terms, my opinions regarding the appropriate sphere and duties of henhood.

"First, self-devotion: It has been the decision of all rooster-kind, for ages, and therefore cannot be denied, that the crowning virtue of the hen character is disinterestedness. A true hen should be patient, self-forgetful, obedient, ten-derly solicitous for her husband's little wants, delighting wholly and solely in the graceful and pleasant duties that cluster round the domestic nest. On the contrary, I find you think-ing only how to gratify your own selfish tastes and desires, instead of displaying (as might naturally be expected) some little sense of lone-liness and melancholy at your husband's absence: I return from a visit of nearly twelve

nours, and find you literally rejoicing!
ask of you, is this true henhood? "Second: A retiring position, a declicate shrinking from contact with the coarse and unsympathizing world, an exclusive indifference to all without the sacred circle of the donestic nest. On the contrary, I find you gadding among the other hens of the yard, making appointments, sending invitations. Again I as of you, madam, is this true henhood?

"Third: Freedom from curiosity; a true her never evinces the slightest interest in the affairs f her neighbors, scarcely in her own; she never nquires concerning the whereabouts or action of her husband, being perfectly assured that, wherever he be, and however appearances at the time may seem to tell against him, he is ver acting with a view to the welfare of the

"On the contrary, what do I find to be the truth, in regard to yourself? Not a rooster but you are able to name him; not a hen lays an egg, but you begin to cackle.

Mrs. Biddy, (meekly.) "Pve laid an egg"

cut, cut, cut, cut-a-a-a-a. No, I mean yes, sir, we've laid an egg." O. C., Esq., (with solemn animation.) You're laid an egg! And pray, where is the thing?
[Walks briskly to the nest, and takes a micro
scopic view of the object.]

Biddy. "Cut, out—I mean, will it do, sir?"
O. C., E3q. "Humph—well, yes; very fair, considering; though, now I look more closely, I perceive that it is not precisely shaped; too short, madam, quite too short; not well finish ed off, by any means. And what do you mean, madam, by having the thing so much larger at one end than the other? Where, I ask, is your idea of symmetry! Zounds! madam, i this is the best you can do in that department

I shall lay the next myself."

Mrs. Biddy, (with her claw in her eye)

"Please, I couldn't help it. I didn't mean to."

O. C., Esq., (mollified.) "Well, well, don't fret You're no chicken, madam, to your gizzard. he so sensitive about a trifle; only remember that the crowning virtue of henhood is disin Mrs. Biddy, (meekly.) "Have a worm, dear?"

O. C., Esq., (solemnly.) "I will." SCENE THIRD. Mrs. Biddy C. has been setting for three weeks. O. C., Esq., appears in the distance, parting with one of his numerous female friends; the tones of his voice fall faintly on

Mrs. Biddy's ear. O. C., Esq. And now, sweetest of hens, fareinducements for Eastern people to emigrate well! and may all the stars of heaven, and all thither; and should nothing be said of other the saints of the barn-yard, meet to register the day when your smile first dawned upon my dreary life, and made me the happiest of roosters. Farewell."

O. C. wends his homeward way. "Good evening, Jack; monstrous fine hen, that. Just been parting from her. Or, may be you did not notice her points. Quite fond of me, too,

stances has been a want of means to locate

I assure you. Still in tears, you will observe
and where good the wrong about Cock-a-doodle-doo!" o. C. reaches the domestic nest—

O. C. reaches the domestic nest—

Mrs. Biddy, (feebly.) "Ob, I'm so glad to have somebody to speak to. I haven't stepped

O. C., Esq. "Peace, hen, and listen! while in calm but decisive terms I strive to impress upon your mind the enormity of your conduct. Has it not been decided, I ask you, calmly, madam, has it not been the opinion of rooster kind for ages, and is it not therefore undeniable that (after disinterestedness) the one thing needful to the female character is excessive needful to the female character is excessive modesty? A true hen is so strictly and severely virtuous, that the slightest attempt at intimacy from one of an improper sex, though disguised beneath the specious mask of friendship, will excite in her breast the extremest aversion and horror. On the contrary, what do I find to be the case in regard to yourself? Only vesterday on returning unexpectedly. Only yesterday, on returning unexpectedly from a little party, I beheld you in animated conversation with my brother! Heavens! madam, am I to be longer the victim of such declarity?

once the domestic nest, and fling thy lifeless body—oh! oh! misery! violence! revenge! 'Frailty, thy name is hen!'" Mrs. Biddy gets fidgety on her nest. "Oh dear me, I'm so tired!" Silence, for half an hour.

duplicity? No! sooner would I sacrifice at

Mrs. B, (in gentle desperation.) "My dear, do you think you would mind looking to the nest a minute, while I run and pick a little bit of something? I haven't taken a mouthful to-

O. C., Esq., (starting up in doubt.) "Madam, have I heard aright? Do I understand that you have distinctly offered to shift upon your husband the little duties of the domestic nest? Are you going to step from your sphere, madam? Do you mean to be a hen's rights hen, madam? Have I not again and again impressed upon your mind, that female selfishness alone at the bottom of these impious doctrines And what, on the contrary, according to the decision of all rooster-kind, should be the *real* pride and ambition of henhood? Disinterestdness; a true hen glories in little crosses and trials; for, without temptations, she per-ceives that there can be no virtue; without trials, no patience; without affliction, no resignation, which is always so lovely in the female character. A true hen, situated as you are, would not only rejoice that Providence had seen fit to perfect her with trials, but, with that beautiful self-abnegation which can never seen nt to perner that beautiful self-abnegation which can never that beautiful self-abnegation which can never that beautiful self-abnegation which can never be too strenuously inculcated by rooster-kind, qua, cut, cut, cut-a-a-a-a-a-cut!" [Is interrupted by the sudden appearance of O. C., Esq., at the head, instruction instead of sneaking from her little duties, would contrive sneaking from her little duties. some plan (if only by reaching out her head, and picking the earth around her) for supply-

ing her husband's little wants."

Mrs. Biddy, (meekly.) "Have a worm, dear?" O. C., Esq., (solemnly.) "I will."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION

MONDAY, JANUARY 10 Mr. Pearce rose and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Cass and Downs, of Thursday last, upon the Bulwer and Clayton treaty. He said he understood the treaty precisely as Mr. Clayton had, and voted for it with that understanding. He also said he was authorized to say that the exchange of ratifications with respect to the explanatory letters were fully known to President Taylor and his Cabinet. He gave the history of the British claims in Honduras, and contended that the treaty never admitted or denied these claims: the treaty excluded Great Britain from the political Central America, and not the geographical Cenof a Consul at Belize, by Mr. Polk, as an ac

knowledgment of the right of dominion in Honduras by the British. He was satisfied that Mr. King was a man whose truth and honor could not be questioned, and he attributed the statement made to Mr. Cass as the result of a memory impaired by ill

health.

Mr. Seward followed, in an earnest and ani nated defence of Mr. Clayton, and a defence of the honor and integrity of General Taylor's Mr. Stockton reported a bill providing for

the reorganization of the navy.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution calling for correspondence relative to the affairs of Central America: adopted,
Mr. Cass followed in reply to Mr. Seward

and repeating his views that he and others voted for the treaty under the belief that it would exclude Great Britain from all Centra America, and that he did not know of any ex planation of it till the publication of these pa Mr. Downs also replied to Messrs. Seware

and Pearce, and repeating the views expressed by him on Thursday last.

Mr. Borland said he would never have voted for the treaty, did he not suppose it excluded Great Britain from the whole of Centra Mr. Soulé commenced an address stating

that before a treaty was negotiated, he and some dozen other Senators were invited by Mr King to his room, to hear the project of the treaty read. He called the attention of his friends to the obscurity of the term Central America; and was told by Mr. King that whatever obscurity was in the language of the treaty, it was intended to cover and protect th national pride and honor of the British Minis ter, who was unwilling to make the surrender in plainer or broader terms; and that out of regard to his keen susceptibilities, Mr. Clayto nsented to the language employed. He was about to state what occurred in Ex ecutive session on the treaty, when he submitted to the Senate his right to do so.

the Senate went into Executive session.
Shortly after the doors were opened, and the TUESDAY, JANUARY 11. Mr. Mason presented the memorial of the members of the Legislature of Virginia, pray-ing the repair and re-construction of the bridge over the Potomac river; also, the memorial of

The Chair decided it was not in order:

the Common Council to the same effect The various private bills passed by the Hou n Friday last were taken up and referred. portion of the Cumberland road in that State Joseph Arnold, deceased; and the bill to confirm certain private land claims in Louisiana were passed.

The joint resolution authorizing a contract

for two ice mail boats on the Potomac, at a cost not exceeding \$20,000 per annum, was ta en up and passed.

Mr. Cass then, at a quarter past one, said with a view to remove the injunction of secrecy on the subject debated yesterday, he moved an Executive session, which was agreed to. At 3 o'clock, doors were opened, and the Senate ad-

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the Nicaragua treaty during the Executive ses-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved to suspen-

calling upon the President for such portions of the correspondence with Nicaragua as have not been published, and which might be submitted without injury to the public service which was objected to.

A resolution was adopted, devoting one hour

A resolution was adopted, devoting one hour every day to the reception of reports from com-mittees, provided no bill be put upon its pas-sage without the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that the an additional curve, shaping the land into two House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Tound points to the West, and one—the largest and loveliest—to the East. The east point had

Kawley

of territory which had been advanced would be a curse to the country, and would involve Very early in life, and some years previous to the nation in hostility with two of the most their emigration, Mark Sutherland had been If the spirit of annexation was to be indulged in, he considered that the accession of the British possessions in North America would be a more congenial and legitimate field of operations. He said, had he belonged to the House took the stalwart form, athletic strength, and deather that the control of the most stalwart form, athletic strength, and deather that the control of the most stalwart form, athletic strength, and deather that the control of the most stalwart form at least energy such as the control of the most stalwart form and seem one of the most stalwart form and seem one of the most stalwart form and seem one of the spirit of annexation was to be indulged in the more congenial and legitimate field of opera-tions. He said, had he belonged to the House

tions. He said, had he belonged to the House at the time, he would have voted against the Compromise; but, it having become a law, he would not now agitate or disturb it.

Mr. Skelton, of New Jersey, alluded to the propositions to confer the rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Scott, and to increase the salaries of foreign Ministers, both of which he opposed at considerable length. which he opposed at considerable length. Mr. Weightman addressed the Committee

The Committee rose, and the House adj'd. TUESDAY JANUARY 11

will cost a little over five cents each, and amounting in the whole to upwards of \$5,000. The motion to recommit the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United States, being the first business in order, was taken up.

Mr. Chapman, of Connecticut, after alluding the content of the temporary an elegant villa upon the site of the temporary to the objectionable practice of public officers and members of Congress prosecuting claims against the United States, stated that the bill which had been reported by the Special Committee had been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Radger, which the new title presided over the architecture and embellishment of the mansion, and the laying out and ornamenting of the grounds. But here the by Mr. Badger, which the committee had amended, and recommeded to the favorable consideration of the House. He admitted that, in doing so, they had departed from their in-structions, but had reported a bill which would

neet an existing evil.

Mr. Barrere, of Ohio, described Mr. Corwin's character as unexceptionable, where it is well known, in Ohio, and considered him intellectuknown, in Ohic, and considered him intellectually as only second to Mr. Webster. He considered the character of public men as equally to be protected by the Government, with the life and property of the humblest citizen. The committee, he said, had found that Mr. Corwin had no connection with the claim referred to. He then investigated the manner in which Mr. Corwin had become connected with it through Waddy Thompson who is well known as a were nassed together—the same mother's Corwin had become connected with it through Waddy Thompson, who is well known as a public man, and described the manner in which Gardiner had been introduced to him; and the evidence that had been adduced by him in support of his claims during the time Mr. Corwin was connected with the case, and when no suspicion or proof of fraud existed.

The House then want into Corwintee of the The House then want into Corwintee of the case of the

no suspicion or proof of fraud existed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill prohibiting the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, moved to strike out the Young Mark, when laughed at for his girlish the first section for the state of the strike out the control of the strike out the str

mit him to remain. The lady sent him back Mr. Cartter replied in support of his amend- at the commencement of the next following

Mr. Bowie said the State which he repre-

He instituted a comparison between banks of Ohio and those of the District of Co-lumbia, for the purpose of showing that they lumbia, for the purpose of showing that they are quoted at a lower figure than the latter. The House finally adjourned, with the pro-osition still pending to prohibit altogether the circulation of small notes.

For the National Era COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR. MARK SUTHERLAND:

POWER AND PRINCIPLE. BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. CHAP. II. A Southern Home

- A villa beautiful to see : Marble-porched and cedar-cham Hung with silken drapery;
Bossed with ornaments of silver,
Interlaid with gems and gold Interlaid with gems and gold;
Filled with carvings from cathedrals,
Roscued in the days of old;
Eloquent with books and pictures,
All that luxury can afford;
Warm with statues that Pygmalion
Might have fashioned and adored.
In the forest glades and vistas,
Lovely are the light and gloom;
Fountains provided in the granders.

Fountains sparkle in the gardens,
And exotics breathe perfume.

Mackay. with the most fragrant and delightful of the

flowering shrubs and vines. brows around her riches with an unsparing Birds of the most brilliant plumage and enhanting melody fill all the summer groves at early morn and eve, with their perfect music. Flowers of countless varieties, and most beautiful forms and hues, laden all the air with their mbrosial perfume. The breeze is charged groves of Araby the Blest.

Southern fortunes. It was no love for the land of sun, but the love of lucre, that brought the Sutherlands there. They had heard that the common annual profits of the cotton crops were from ten to eighty thousand dollars; and they lad sold their topeson plantation on the Poto. had sold their tobacco plantation on the Potomac, and emigrated to the valley of the Pearl.

* All who have travelled through or near the pine

a rooster's tail feather.] Do you recognise that, madam? "Do you acknowledge an acquaint-dropped it?" Are you aware that I found it within three feet of the domestic nest?"

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved the usual been taken up by Clement Sutherland, the eld-resolution, terminating the debate on the Deficiency bill at 12 o'clock to-morrow; which was agreed to, and the House went into Committee.

Mr. Biddy, (languidly.) "Did you? I didn't notice it."

Mr. Bell, of Ohio, argued that the accession the second brother, and on the lower, that of Paul, the third and bachelor brother.

he chanced to meet a beautiful West Indian girl, whom he afterwards wooed and won for his bride. Whether the sweet Havanienne, or the large fortune of which she was the sol heiress, was the object of his worship, was a mooted point by those who knew him best. It A resolution was agreed to, for printing 100,000 copies of the Census Report, which will cost a little over five certainty and the cost a little over five certainty or which will cost a little over five certainty or which will cost a little over five certainty or which will be the same of the lovely Creole remained unsatisfied. It was she who released to the cost of the certainty of the lovely Creole remained unsatisfied. mained unsatisfied. It was she who gave the charming scene of his home the appropriate name of Cashmere. She it was who persuaded beautiful epicurienne. Her rare artistic taste presided over the architecture and embellishment of the mansion, and the laying out and ornamenting of the grounds. But here the evanescent energy of the indolent West Indian died out. She was, at best, but a lovely and fragile spring flower, that faded and fell ere the summer of her life had come. She left a child of perfect beauty—a little girl—who inherited her mother's graceful haveners of forms. herited her mother's graceful harmony of form and complexion, and her father's strength and

Mr. Cartter, of Uhio, moved to strike out the words "five dollars" in the first section, for the purpose of prohibiting the issue of bank paper in the District of Columbia, which has no commerce, and which its trade does not require, the Government paying out specie to public officers and others, by which that trade public officers and others, by which that trade is supported.

Mr. Ashe opposed the amendment, in order that the bill might pass; the object of which is to compel those who issue bank notes to redeem them in specie.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, also opposed the amendment. He said the gentleman from Ohio was mistaken in supposing there was no commerce in Washington, which is exported, and contended that the usual facilities should be offered by banking institutions.

ment, and alluded to the prevalence of lotteries in the District of Columbia. His object, he But it is time to describe more particularly said, was to relieve the constituents of the gen-tleman from Maryland, from an evil of which they complained.

Cashmere, the charming seat of Clement Suth-erland, and the principal scene of our drama. The estate itself was a very extensive one, Mr. Bowie said the State which he represented has done all that was possible to put down lotteries, and had adopted an article in its new Constitution to prohibit them as soon sides—north, east, and south—by its pellucid waters. The whole of this area is occupied

white freestone, fronting the river. The building is long and broad, in proportion to its

eight-this being the necessary plan of all Southern mansions, to save them from the effects of the terrible tornadoes that sweep over the country, and to which a higher elevation would expose them. But the mansion is re-lieved from all appearance of heaviness, by a light and elegant Ionic colonnade, sustai an open verandah running around three sides of the building. On the fourth side, looking to the south, the aspect is diversified by a large bay window projecting from the lower story, and an elegant Venetian balcony from the upper one. The villa is also shaded on three sides—north, west, and south—by a grove of the most beautiful and fragrant of the South ern trees-the splendid tulip-poplar, lifting to the skies its slender shaft, crested with ele gantly-shaped leaves of the most brilliant and intense verdure, and crowned with its bell-shaped flowers of the most vivid and gorgeous flame color; the beautiful cotton-wood tree, softly powdered over with its formless snowy blossoms; the queenly magnolia-grandiflora, with its glittering green foliage and dazzling white flowers and rich oppressive aroma; the pretty red-bud, with its umbrella-shaped top, is the Elysium of the sunny South, reposing between the rich alluvion lands of the Mississippi and the fragrant* pine forests of the Pascagoula. The green land of the valley seems to roll in gentle undulations, like the waves of a calm sea. Between the swelling bills of ather waves of the present the swelling bills of the present the pr its crumpled, heart-shaped leaves, and scarlet tufte; the bois-d'arc, in full bloom, the most a calm sea. Between the swelling hills, or rather waves of verdure, flow crystal streams towards the bosom of the Pearl. These lovely hills are capped with groves of the most beautiful and odoriferous of the Southern flowering that they may be towards the control of the grove by virtue of the grandeur and elegance of its form, the control of the grandeur and elegance of its form, the control of the grandeur and elegance of the grandeur and eleganc There charming streams are shaded grace and beauty of its foliage, and the ambien most fragrant and delightful of the brosial perfume of its flowers, filling all the air around with its delightful fragrance; and grows around her riches with an unsparing many, many others, so various, beautiful, and and a wonderful exuberance of luxury. the most splendid plumage and the most ex-quisite melody—the goldfinch, the oriole, the quisite melody—the goldfinch, the oriole, the redbird, the paroquet, the nightingale-swallow, and innumerable others, shelter here, and their songs fill the air with music. No artification of the state of the stat with music and fragrance, as from the spicy cial walk disfigures the grove. The green and groves of Araby the Blest. If in this garden—this conservatory of Na-ure, where all her choicest luxuries are assemture, where all her choicest luxuries are assembled—there is one spot more favored than all the rest, it is "Cashmere," the beautiful seat of the rest, it is "Cashmere," the beautiful seat of Diana, Pan, and the wood-nymphs, statues of Diana, Pan, and the wood-nymphs, and the grove. the rest, it is "Cashmere," the beautiful seat of Clement Sutherland.

The Brothers Sutherland emigrated from the Old Dominion, and settled on the Pearl river, in those palmy days of cotton-planting, when every planter seemed a very Midas, turning all he touched to gold, and when the foundations were laid of some of the present enormous

Scatter fortunes. It was no love for the land

The spot selected by the brothers was that Eden of the valley where the Pearl river turns with a serpentine bend in the form of an S with Damascus, the Provence, the scarlet, the white, the multiflora, the moss rose; daily, mentally,

* All who have travelled through or near the pine woods of Mississippi know the effect of the Southern and perpetual roses; roses—everywhere roses—such a luxuriant exuberance of roses upon them a most grateful and salubrious fragrance, called the "terebinthine odor." The effect of the climate is still more obvious upon ornamental trees and flowers. Those that lose much of their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their utual their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their utual their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxuriant beauty and fragrance in the North, attain in the South their luxurian

Below this, spreads the lawn on every sidenot level, but gently waving, and covered with grass as soft, as smooth, and as downy as velt; and everywhere the eye roves with pleasure over a turf of brilliant intense green, except where it is variegated with the floral mosaic work of gay parterres, or trellised arbors, or receptions or single meanifecent forcest trees. or reservoirs, or single magnificent forest trees left standing in honor of their monarchal grandeur. The parterres are rich, beautiful, and fragrant beyond description; there our hot-house plants bloom in the open air; and there our common garden flowers—violets, lilies, roses, myrtles, irises, and innumerable illies, roses, myrtles, irises, and innumerable others—flourish with surpassing luxuriance. The arbors, of delicate trellis-work and elegant form, are shaded and adorned with running vines of rich Armenean and cape jessamine, honeysuckles, and woodbine. The reservoirs contained gold fish, and other ornamental specimens of the piscatorial kingdom.

This extensive and beautiful lawn is surparamedad by an iron onenwork fencing very

surrunded by an iron open-work fencing, very light and elegant in appearance, yet very strong and impassable. Three ornamented gates re-lieve the unifromity of this iron trellis; one on the north leads through to the orange groves, always inviting and delightful, whether in full bloom, and shedding ambrosial perfume in the spring, or laded with their golden fruit in the fall. The gate on the north admitted into the The gate on the north vineyard, where every variety of the finest and rarest grapes flourished in luxuriant abund-The one on the east is central between to the white and pebbly beach of the Pearl. nce of the rambler who might desire

And then the curving river itself is well named the Pearl, from the soft, semi-transparent glow of roseate, whitish, or saffron tints, caught from the heavens.

Across the soft water, in rich contrast, lie hills, and groves, and cotton-fields—the latter, one of the gayest features in Southern scenery. They are sometimes a mile square. They are planted in straight rows, six feet apart; and the earth between them, of a rich Spanish-red color, is kept entirely clean from weeds. The plants grow to the height of seven feet, and spread in full-leaved branches, bearing bril-liant white and gold-hued flowers. When in full bloom, a cotton-field by itself is a gorgeous landscape. Beyond these hills, and groves, and cotton-fields, are other cotton-fields, and groves, and hills, extending on and on until afar off them bloom in section in section. they blend with the horizon, in soft, indistinct hues, mingled together like the tints of the

I have led you through the beautiful grounds immediately around and in front of the villa; but behind the mansion, and back of the grove, there are gardens and orchards, and still other fields of cotton, and out-houses, and offices, and the negro village called "The Quarters." And of that, more hereafter. I wish to introduce you to her for whom this charming home had been adorned and perfected.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Tipton, Cedar co., Iowa, Dec. 21, 1852.—I hope still to be able to send you a few names to add to your list, from time to time, as I find that if a man can be induced to take your paper, he is most sure to be right when the time for working comes round. I would just sug-gest to the friends in the East, whether, in view of our infancy and weakness in Iowa, and the peculiar state of the public mind among us— which is now very unsettled, just in the condi-tion to be favorably impressed—it would not be right and expedient for them to lend us some assistance, in the form of lectures and funds, to advance the good cause.

Payson, Adams co., Ill., Dec. 27, 1852.-Last year, but three copies of the Era were taken in this place; they, however, were read by more than five times that number of individuals, and now the readers are increased in the same pro-portion to more than fifty. The expectation that future articles from the pen of Mrs. Stowe will adorn your paper, has no doubt materially induced the increase in the list of subscribers in this place; but the principles which you so ably and fearlessly advocate are beginning to take root here, many acknowledging their su-periority over those advocated by the old par-ties, and avowing that they have voted for the not paid for the paper in advance.

Lewiston, Lincoln co., Me., Dec. 28, 1852 .his election. I believe that there is enough of just such Hale men in the States to have elected him, if they had all voted for him. I am sure that we could have carried this State, and this is one of the hardest. If the friends of freedom will but keep organized, we can carry the entire North before the next election.

Troy, Oakland co., Mich., Jan. 3, 1853 .- On the 21st of October last, Senators Cass and Felch, Gov. McClelland, ex-M. C. Stewart, and Stevens, M. C., (since elected from this district,) with others, attended and made six or eight speeches to four hundred spectators, and on the 31st we raised a pole, 107 feet high, at the town-house, two miles from the village; and on the 3d of November this town deposited og ballots for Hale, 90 for Pierce, and 106 for Scott. Thursday evening last we met, organized heard speeches and adjourned for We are trying to extend the circulation of the Free Democrat, to circulate the docu-

Chazy, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1853 .- We, as a na tion, have gone too far in the wrong of extending slavery. We cannot go back. We must take the consequences; and as we have sown the wind, we also shall reap the whirlwind. If Jefferson trembled for his country in his day. what should the good man do when slavery is made national, liberty sectional, and no man can get a nomination to office as President un-less he is known to have pledged himself to the service and interests of the slave power?

Don't despair; there is a "good time com ing."-Ed. Era.

York, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1853 .- And now, one word of entreaty: As far as you can, persuade Free Democrats of the importance of an early and a full organization. Only look at it—with hosts of the enemy tremble; what may we not do in the next four years, if we organize at once, and thoroughly, vigorously, and energetically bring the truth to bear upon the minds of the people!

Pine Grove, Gallia co., O., Dec. 22, 1852 .-Would it not be a good plan to circulate at once, systematically and thoroughly, a sufficient ber of Free Soil documents to place at leas one in the hands of every voter? Your "Facts for the People" did good service here. Those who read them have ever since given to Hunkerism a hesitating, doubtful erism a hesitating, doubtful support. The platform, and the speeches of Giddings, Mann, and Townshend, have also had a good effect, as shown by the increased vote at the last elecship, Hale received 36. We should have circumany more of these documents if we have procured them in time; but the hopes of doing good are better now than ever before.

Somerset, Niagara co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1853.— Whoever reads the Era among us, is very sure to come out within the year a Democrat. Steubenville, O., Jan. 3, 1853 .- Believing

I do in the principles laid down in your pros-pectus, I hope this year will not close without fifty thousand subscribers on your list.

Manchester, Dec. 31, 1852 .- Our vote was small in this town—confined almost entirely to the readers of the Era, some of whom had never even thought before that they could vote with any but the old parties. We count on all that read it a year.

Newton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1852 .- We shall be delighted to know that the Era is preaching truth to 50,000 subscribers ere '53 has fled; it comforts us some to know that it has reached half that number already.

A friend in Boston, determined to circulate

information among the people, writes-Boston, Dec. 28, 1852.—I have hopes of in-creasing this list to ten, and thus making the whole number sixty for this year's effort, which

must answer for a beginning. A fair illustration of what individual efforts may accomplish .- Ed. Era.

Patton, Dec. 30, 1850 .- The vote in this place

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1852 .- I apprehend we shall have to make fight in our State on the slave question, over the proposed re-establishment of the nine months' Slave Law. O, shame for my country, that such a base thing should be proposed in a civilized community. It is advocated by the Albany Register, a Silver Gray Whig paper. If it should be brought into our Legisleture. our Legislature, I think it will draw the lines anew, and give Free Democracy a large in-crease in the State. Our New York merchants will doubtless advocate its passage, or any other bill that would give them trade. O, what base-

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1852 .- I am satisfied that if all the voters of the Union would give your paper an impartial reading for one year, John P. Hale would be our next Presi-

Wilkesville, O., Jan. 6, 1853.-Depend upor it, John P. Hale will receive such a vote here in '56 as was never given before for liberty in this part of Ohio. Many Whigs say they have voted the Whig ticket for the last time, and many Democrats seem much dissatisfied. You will hear a good report from us at the next election. Such a bundle of *Eras* now comes to this office as fairly astonishes the natives. One thing speaks well for your subscribers here they are all good temperance men.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1853.

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL EAA. One copy, one year - - - \$2 Three copies "Five copies "Ten copies "

These terms regulate the price of the Era for single copies, and for clubs, to old or new subscribers. Three, five, or ten old subscribers, for example, by clubbing, may have so many copies of the Era for \$5, \$8, or \$15.

AGENTS AND CLUBS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber-except in the case of

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year. Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is two dollars a year Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber, by their kindness, gets his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the

Mr. Wm. ALCORN, No. 826 Lombard street. s our agent for the city of Philadelphia, and is fully authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

Mr. A. will deliver the paper to subscriber at their residences or places of business, on the payment of fifty cents per annum in addition the regular subscription price.

Single copies of the paper may also be

If any of our Philadelphia subscribers are in arrears to Mr. A., they are requested to make immediate payment to him, as we have given him positive instructions to cut off all who have

The Merchants' Exchange Bank, of Wash-We have over 100 Hale voters in this town, and more than 100 more that say they would have be received in payment for subscriptions to this issued in this city or Georgetown, D. C., except the following:

> Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh I Sweeney, Cashier. Sweency, Cashier.
>
> Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W.
> Maury, President; Rich'd Smith, Cashier.
>
> Bank of Washington, Washington; William
> Gunton, President; Jas. Adams, Cashier.

Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer resident; C. Bestor, Cashier. Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden W. C. Bestor, Ca Corporation of Georgetown, D. C.; H. M. Addison, Mayor; W. Jewell, Assistant Clerk.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—We continue to give extracts from our correspondence. We know not how we can convey a better idea of the Independent Democratic movement; of the intentions, the efforts, and the hones of its sun-

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS -Our friends in nearly all the States, when they send us new subscribers, say that they could have forwarded us many more, but for the claims of the local Anti-Slavery press. While determined to extend the circulation of the Era, they are equally determined to sustain their own State papers. This is right. There is a wide field for us all; the People are ready to hear; give them the

To those who suppose that the large increase in our circulation is at the expense of kindred papers, we commend the notices we have made this week of new Anti-Slavery papers, and of improvements in those already established. next to no organization, we have made the The record would have been larger, if we had

DR. WILLIAM ELDER, of Philadelphia, (our correspondent Senior.) at the request of a number of gentlemen in that city, has agreed to deliver a course of lectures on Productive Industry and the Theory of the Organization of Labor. We should like to be in Philadelphia to hear them

SENATOR UPHAM, of Vermont, died at his lodgings in Washington, last Friday evening, after a painful illness.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Senator Stockton has reported a bill in the Senate for the reorganization of the Navy. It recommends a retired list, deprecates promotion by seniority without regard to merit, &c., and suggests the abolition of the grade of Masters and Passed Midshipmen.

For the seamen, it recommends "such increase of pay as will approximate the amount paid by the commercial marine, and proposes rewards of merit, besides opening the way to promotion to the sailor boy whose conduct is worthy of it." We are glad to see these reforms, which we have often insisted upon in the Era, at last re-

ceiving attention in the proper quarter. One

other clause might be added to the bill with

advantage, and that is a provision for well-fur-

ished libraries on all our vessels of war. SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.-A bill h been introduced in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to allow slaveholders the privilege of transi through that State with their slaves.

Mr. CLIFFORD (Whig) has been elected Gov

THE HON. MR. FITZPATRICK has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama to fill the

"SLAVERY AND ITS DEFENDERS."

Under this title we commence this week the publication of an article from the pen of "A North Carolinian." It is dispassionate, clear, conclusive. We commend it specially to our Southern readers. It may interest them to know that the writer is a native and citizen of North Carolina-that he has never resided in a nonslaveholding State-that he has been educated amidst slaveholding institutions - and that his warm sympathies are with the Southern People. No man has a clearer idea of Sla very, none understands better its workings, so cially and economically. The immediate oc casion of his article is, the pamphlet lately issued in defence of Slavery by "A Carolinian which has been circulated largely at the North and in England. This controversy on the great question, carried on by two Southern men. sses peculiar interest.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

If anything be wanting to complete the demonstration of the necessity of a vigorous organization of the friends of Freedom, it will be found in the manifest purpose of Northern Hunkers to enforce compliance with the deands of the Slave Power. The election of Gen. Pierce they consider a popular verdict in their favor, and they have begun, as if acting on a preconcerted plan, to take timely measures for the consolidation of their power. What may have been their former party relations matters nothing, provided they have preserved themselves from the taint of Free-Soilism. Hunker Democrats and Hunker Whigs, in its support. oblivious of old party differences, lovingly embrace and mingle their yows at the altar of

At the obsequies in New York in honor enth of March speech of the deceased orator as that which specially commanded their sympathy and admiration.

Hunker Whigs in New York and elsewhere.

not only voted but electioneered for Gen. Pierce. In Massachusetts, a similar combination, availing itself of the Question in regard to the Maine Liquor Law, succeeded in overthrowing the coalition of Liberals. It is true, the bastard Democracy, that issued its private circulars against the true Democracy, and affiliated with the Whigs, did not secure ascendency for itself, but it gave it to the Whigs. The results of the oalition were, a Whig Legislature, consequenty a Whig Governor, and, with one or two ex ceptions, a Whig delegation in Congress. hat additional evidence is needed to sho the unrelenting purpose of the Hunker supporters of General Pierce, to shake off and put lown the Democracy of Liberty and Progress?

In Maine, as we noticed briefly last week, proscription is to be attempted on a large scal-Legislative resolves of former days against Slavery are to be expunged, and no man who at any time sustained or countenanced the Wilmot Proviso is to be supported for the United States Senate. The Liberal Democrats are to be disfranchised—converted into "hewers of wood and drawers of water " to their Hunker rulers

The exclusion of Senators Hale, Chase, and Sumner, from the committees of the Senate, on the ground, as was alleged by Mr. Bright. that they did not belong to either of the "healthful political organizations of the country," was dictated by the same intolerant spirit. The nanagers in that disgraceful movement were clearly under the impression that they were but anticipating the policy of the Administration of Gen. Pierce. We have now to add to the record of these

acts of servility, movements lately set on foot Pennsylvania.

In Ohio, a Mr. Cushing, a Hunker Whig the Ohio Senate, a bill "to prevent the settlement of blacks and mulattoes in that State. Soon after the organization of the State Government, a system of legislation looking to this end was established in Ohio, but an experience of two score years demonstrated its utter inefficiency. It was a disgrace to the civilization of the State, promoted not a single interest of the white population, was a source of unmixed evil to the colored people, and totally failed to prevent their immigration. In obedience to the improved public opinion of 1848, and to the deands of the Free Democracy, this system of laws was at last swept from the statute books. This Mr. Cushing, infatuated with the notion that the election of Gen. Pierce is an evidence of the revival of the Pro-Slavery spirit, would restore the infamous black code, and doubtless he relies for success in his undertaking upon a combination of the Hunkers of both the old

Following in his footsteps, in obedience to the sordid spirit of trade, and anxious to demonstrate to the South the devotion of the Pierce Party to the interests of Slavery, a Mr. Taylor, of New York city, has given notice of a bill for the re-enactment of the law allowing slaveholders a limited time of residence in the State with their slaves. More than ten years ago this law was repealed. Since that time, the State has been free from the contamination of Slavery. Public Sentiment has been satisfied. The South has uttered no complaint. Saratoga has lost none of its Southern visiters, New York nothing of its Southern trade. But, somebody in Virginia, instead of sending his slaves directly South, attempted to ship them at New York, in defiance of the Laws and Constitution. He was of course deprived of the slaves. Sordid merchants availed themselves of the occasion to advertise their loyalty to the South. Sordid politicians were glad of a chance to make a display of their Nationality. The Slave Power saw its advantage, and its organs clamored against the State policy of New York as repugnant to the Federal Constitution and the comity of neighboring States. Surely the Party of Nationality, which elected General Pierce on the ssue-No more Slavery Agitation-would not tolerate such a policy: a restoration of the old law, allowing slaveholders to carry their slaves with them, and to command their unpaid services in a State whose citizens are obliged to pay for services rendered, would be its first duty! So Mr. Taylor thinks, and hence the Pierce Party in the Assembly of New York is called upon to prove its loyalty to Slavery by responding to this demand. The Hunkers will of course unite in this honorable work. The Albany Register (Fillmore paper) is in favor of the proposition of Mr. Taylor, and the Albany Argus (one of the Pierce organs) thus bitterly

"It is the habit with the Evening Journal and its affiliated presses to denounce as 'sub-servience' even a decent degree of respect for the injunctions and guarantees of the Constithe injunctions and guarantees of the Consti-tution of the United States, and to exhibit its freedom from all such restraints and its devo-tion to the 'higher law,' by precisely such taunts and epithets. With that and kindred sheets, all are 'doughfaces' who do not con-form to its patriotic standard of oppugnation to any and all parts of the national compact which stand in the way of Abolitionism and its

rebukes the Evening Journal for its opposition

pestilent and dangerous designs.

"We shall certainly be surprised if this malign spirit, so signally and happily rebuked at the recent election by the patriotism and sense of justice and right of the American people, shall vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Vice President elect.

Justice and right of the Internal profits of the Vice President elect.

contrary, we look for the speedy passage of Mr. which has elected General Pierce will be called upon to say whether there is enough in the put forth by the later Democratic Conventions even the shadow of a claim to take rank among The result of the recent election, as usual, is services which have been rendered, or are now of New York contain no expression even of the venerables.

sion to Slavery. The Hunkers of Pennsylvania—we will not at least two-fold. croachments of Slavery.

"Recent difficulties in a neighboring State." he says, "have suggested the existence of a de-ficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through, or sojourning in the State for a brief period, the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I therefore respectfully re-ommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States, by the public peace and by individual conve-

In accordance with his recommendation, a bill has already been introduced, and the Hunkers of both parties will doubtless combine What think the reasonable men of the coun-

trespass on the rights of the slave States, desire | G. W. McCaustic. Daniel Webster, Hunker Democrats walked in to see the free States preserved from the into yield nothing to the encroaching spirit of other, adjournment sine die. Slavery-are you prepared to submit to these ignominious exactions? Will you consent to ustain the ruling managers of your respective parties in their efforts to undo what the Anti-Slavery agitation of the last fifteen years has accomplished? Why not unite with the real Democracy of the country, now in process of rapid organization in a majority of the States, whose motto is Union, Liberty, and Progress, and whose purpose it is, at every election, to confront Hunkerism and Slavery, and labor for the success of candidates openly and thoroughly committed to Anti-Slavery Principles?

The friends of Freedom must see that the times require the most powerful efforts on their part to resist the reactionary spirit, and roll back the tide of Pro-Slavery feeling which threatens to sweep away all that they have gained. Let them organize in every State, in every district, in every county, in every town. Let them establish a regular system for the circulation of documents and newspapers calculated to advance their principles. Let them marshal their forces in every election, whether State or National, and show their purpose to infuse the spirit and principles of True Democracy into every portion of the body politic.

The Baltimore papers contain the proceedngs of the County Court, before Judge Constable, on the petition of Rachel Parker for her freedom. The claimant of Rachel and her sister Elizabeth had sent them to New Orleans with a lot of slaves for sale, but was compelled to fetch them back to Baltimore, that their claim for freedom might be tried before the County Court. The proceedings show that the attorneys of the claimant of Rachel as in the Legislatures of Ohio, New York, and a slave gave up the case before all of her witnesses had been examined, and she and her sister Elizabeth were declared to be entitled to Agreed to. their freedom by an order of Court.

There are one or two facts respecting this case which it may be well to refer to. These girls had lived for years in Chester county, Pa. and were free in law and in fact; but those despicable characters, the kidnappers, pounced upon them and carried them off to a slave jail gentleman with whom Rachel lived in Chester ounty. (Mr. Miller.) followed her to Baltimore and endeavored to secure her release, but without success. On his way home from Baltirailroad car, he too was kidnapped, and his sent his views, had announced that in the disdead body is the only evidence yet apparent of position of his patronage past differences would the foul play practiced on him. Those inter- be overlooked, provided the Baltimore Platform ested in concealing their crime, started a story were endorsed. It became, therefore, the him, and that afterwards he was hanged to a Democracy of their State into conformity with appear. The case comes on for trial, and before Jewett. he testimony in relation to the death of Thos. his murder? His blood crieth from the ground. and the investigation should have gone on.

Attorney General Campbell, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to glorify the Administration which appointed him to his present station, and to covertly attack the Abolitionists, while expressing his satisfaction that the claim that achel Parker was a slave had been abandoned. Judge Bell, the other attorney employed by Pennsylvania, resides in Chester county, and was a neighbor of Mr. Miller. The published proceedings do not show that he expressed his equiescence in the abandonment of the claim of Mrs. Dikehut. Was he satisfied that the circumstances attending the death of his neighbor should not be investigated? Curious questions sometimes suggest ugly answers. Until an effort is made to punish the murderers of Mr. Miller, I must be permitted to doubt the much-lauded brotherly feeling of Marylanders for Pennsylvanians, when the question of Slavery interferes to warp their feelings.

It is satisfactory to know that both Rachel and Elizabeth are now free from the clutches of those who endeavored to consign them to interminable bondage. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

The New York Evening Post lately pub lished a long and very curious correspondence. containing the replies of our Ministers abroad. to inquiries addressed them from the Department of State, in regard to the sufficiency of their salaries, expenses of living, &c. With one or two exceptions, they represent their salaries as wholly insufficient to enable them to live in a style befitting the great Republic they Paris, with a decent regard to his position, ought to spend at least \$12,000 a year; and Mr. Lawrence thinks the salary of a Minister at London ought to be \$20,000-his own expenses having exceeded that amount.

referred to, to sustain every infamous conces- rendered to the country by our foreign diplo- Anti-Slavery sympathies, to say nothing of prinmacy, to authorize the increase of its expenses

dmit that they are Democrats—men who go It seems to us, that if the object of being a powerful independent organization in Ohio. for removing restrictions on Slavery and im- represented abroad is, simply to take care of embodying true Democratic Principles and osing restrictions on trade, who place the American interests, and to give a proper idea | consistently adhering to them in policy, and to crests of coal and iron above the rights of of the simplicity, dignity, and economy of the absence in New York of any such organinuman beings, may call themselves Democrats, democratic institutions, the present salaries zation; and, secondly, to the bold, intelligent, but they are traitors to the cause of Democra- are large enough. But if the great object be, and straightforward course of Mr. Chase and sketch of a three weeks' sojourn there: John S. cy-the Hunkers in Pennsylvania are not to be to show that the Democracy of America can Dr. Townshend in the former State, who, utstripped in the work of self-degradation. compete with the monarchical Governments having been elected by a combination of that poleon Bonaparte; and a host of other choice Governor Bigler, in his late annual message, of Europe in splendor and parade, not only eems anxious to lay the State open to the en- are the present salaries inadequate, but also the increased salaries. To accomplish such tion of the Democratic Party, to show it the an object, we should be obliged to augment true application of the principles it professes. the compensation to an indefinite amount.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AND THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Since our brief notice of this Convention was written, we have seen a full report of its proceedings, in the Ohio Statesman. It assembled on the 8th, and the attendance was full. C. L. Vallandingham, of Montgomery, was chosen President, with twenty-one Vice Presidents and seven Secretaries. The Convention resolved that the vote of the

majority of all the delegates be necessary to a choice of candidates, and that the vote be given viva voce. The following persons were then nominated for the offices named: For Governor, William Medill, of Fairfield

Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Bliss, of Allen; Supreme Judge, Thomas W. Bartley: Treasurer John G. Breslin; Secretary of State, William try of these things? We appeal to those voters Trewitt; Member of the Board of Public in the old parties who, without any desire to Works, Wayne Griswold; Attorney General,

Mr. Jewett, of Muskingum, then moved tha procession, with bold devices signalizing the roads of Slavery-who, while willing to meet the Platform of the State Convention of 1852 their constitutional obligations, are determined be affirmed. A member moved a recess-an

The contest was between the Liberals and Hunkers, but the Liberals prevailed, and the Convention took a recess till 8 o'clock P. M. At the next session, Mr. Layman, of Washington, from the Committee on Resolutions. made the following report: "1. Resolved, That the delegates, this day is

Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, as President and Vice President of the United States. "2. Resolved, That we adhere to the doc trines heretofore declared by the Democratic

the resolutions following, viz:" Here follow the resolutions of 1850, including the two resolves relating to Slavery, as fol-

"3. Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of fre institutions; and that, entertaining these senti-ments, they will at all times feel it to be their luty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil

but, be it further "Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognise the doctrine held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State; and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

The report was amended by adding the fol lowing resolve :

"That this Convention recommend the Treasurer of State and the treasurers of the severa counties to decline receiving in payment of axes, any of the notes of such banks and bank ing institutions in this State as have heretofore may hereafter refuse to pay their taxes.'

The tug of war was now to come. Mr. Jewett, of Muskingum, moved to amend by adding " Resolved. That the Democracy of Ohio endorse and approve the Platform adopted by the Democratic Baltimore Convention of 1852."

This, we suppose, was the test question General Pierce had sanctioned the Baltimore n Baltimore, where they were imprisoned. The Platform. His full adherence to it was made the condition of his election. The central organ had proclaimed that his Administration was to be conducted in accordance with its principles. The New Hampshire Patriot, printed at the more, while standing on the platform of the place of his residence, and supposed to reprethat he had committed suicide; but a post- special interest of the office-seekers of Ohio, and mortem examination, by competent physicians, of those who look to a Federal Administration showed that poison had been administered to as the real headship of a party, to bring the

tree. Who his murderers were does not yet that Platform. Hence this movement of Mr. We learn that it gave rise to an animated C. Miller is produced, it is abandoned? Why contention, which soon revealed so plainly the this? To say that the proof that Rachel weakness of the Hunkers, that they were anxious Parker was a free girl was overwhelming, is to avoid a decision by withdrawing the resoluonly to repeat what those who claimed her as | tion ; but this the Liberals would not allowa slave knew before the trial commenced. Was they desired to show their disapprobation of there not some ulterior motive prompting them the Baltimore Platform, and they did so, by to this course? Is it not probable that they laying the resolution on the table. This seemed did not want the facts in relation to the death | too disrespectful to the National Platform; and of Thomas C. Miller to come before the Court? Mr. Johnston, of Brown, moved a reconsidera-Is it not possible that the testimony might tion of the vote. Another struggle ensued, have implicated some who were accessory to which was terminated at last by laying the motion to reconsider on the table, by a vote of 169 to 148-and so the Baltimore Platform was nailed to the counter as base metal!

The original report, with the Anti-Slavery solves above quoted, was then adopted. So the Convention not only put its seal o reprobation on the Baltimore Platform, but reaffirmed the Anti-Slavery resolutions of former Conventions, and this, too, on the threshold of an Administration brought into power upon the Baltimore Platform, and pledged to main-

The Washington Union is requested, by resolution of the Convention, to publish the proceedings. We hope it will do so, with appropriate comments.

It will be highly satisfactory to Mr. Chas and Dr. Townshend to know that their course on the Question of Slavery has received the sanction of so respectable a Convention, authoritatively representing the views of the Demo cratic Party of Ohio. The principles of its Anti-Slavery resolves have been faithfully acted upon by them; they have done what they could give them effect. In refusing their support to General Pierce, they proved their fidelity to the Principles theoretically held by the Democratic Party. The Democratic Convention of Ohio rejected the Baltimore Platform : Messrs. Chase and Townshend rejected the Platform and the nominees selected with an express view to give it practical force and effect. Their consistency deserves commendation and imita-

It cannot be denied that the Pierce Demo cratic Party of Ohio stands upon higher ground than the Pierce Democratic Party of New York. represent. Mr. Rives says that a Minister at | The former, having assumed a sound Anti-Slavery position, in theory, has steadily maintained its profession: the latter has failed, both in papers treat us just as well as we deserve, theory and practice. The Radical Democracy of New York has suffered itself to be drawn, The subject will not, we presume, be acted by Hunker association and influence, into an upon during the present session, but may be express ratification of the Compromise and Fu- zing friend, should be have occasion hereafter

ciples. To what causes are we to ascribe this

remarkable difference? First, to the action of organization with Democrats, have steadily used the influence thus acquired with a sec-

Had the Free Democrats, as they were called. or the Democrats, as they ought to be regarded. maintained an independent position in New York, the Baltimore Platform, with its finality resolves about Slavery, would have found "none so poor" as to do it "reverence." We are glad to see that the necessity of such an organization seems now to be generally recognised by our friends in New York. Let them make it thorough, and embrace the whole State, and the first effect will be, the omission by the Pierce Party of that State to pass any resolution at all relating to the Compromise or Fugitive Law: next will follow an express declaration of Anti-Slavery opinions; and, next, unless it should make up its mind to disorganization, will be conformity in action to such declarations. An independent organization, avowing in

theory and adhering in practice to the fundamental principles of Democracy, will either disorganize the Democratic Party, so called, or compel it to strict conformity in action to those

A company of capitalists in New York, to be chartered by the New York Legislature, proposes to undertake the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. Its proposition is soon to be submitted to Congress, if it has not already been. The New York Journal of Commerce savs:

"The details of their schemes are yet subject to some alteration; but, in a word, they propose to relieve Congress of all difficulty as to the location of the road, by selecting the coute themselves. They offer to make the road progress with the road, at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars a mile. Thus, upon the com-pletion and furnishing with necessary apparatus for travel fifty continuous miles, they are to receive stock to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"The company are to pay off the loan in hirty years; and in failure thereof, the Goveriment is to take possession of the road and its appurtenances. The Government may also, at the end of twenty years, purchase the road and take possession of it, with all its appurtenances, on paying to the company the actual cost thereof.

"The company shall construct a single line of magnetic telegraph along the entire line of the road, so as to be ready for operation on the completion of the road. The company is to carry messages of the Government without charge; and they are also to transport the mails of the United States, and mail agents. and troops, ordnance, military stores, naval stores and supplies, Indian supplies, &c., free of charge to the Government.

The New York Times, a paper which is winning a high reputation for its ability and port of the decision in the Eells case, publishes It is an admirably conducted paper. lso a report of the dissenting opinion of Judge Mr. Boynton is a full believer in the Dem McLean. The opinion is concise and strong, racy of Christianity and the Christianity of Deexposing clearly, we think, the unsoundness and injustice of the opinion of the majority of the Court.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.-Richard Eells vs the People of Illinois.—In the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the police power of the States was not denied, but admitted. This Court held, in Fox vs. the State of Ohio, 5 How., 410, that a person might be punished under a law of the State for passing counterfeit coin, although the same offence was punishable under the act of Congress, and consequently that the conviction and punish ment under the State law would be no har to a prosecution under the law of Congress. In that case I dissented, and gave at large the As the case now before us involves the same principle as was ruled in that case, I again

issent, for the reasons then given, and I deem t unnecessary now to repeat them. It is contrary to the nature and genius of ou Government to punish an individual twice for the same offence. Where the jurisdiction is clearly vested in the Federal Government, and an adequate punishment has been provided by it for an offence, no State, it appears to me, such a power involves the right of a State to punish all offences punishable under the acts of Congress. This would practically disregard, if it did not destroy, this important branch of criminal justice, clearly vested in the Federal Government. The exercise of such a power by the States would, in effect, be a violation of Constitutions of the respective States. They all provide against a second punishment for the same act. It is no satisfactory answer to this, to say that the States and Federal Government constitute different sovereignties, and, consequently, may each punish offenders under its

It is true the criminal laws of the Federa and State Governments emanate from different sovereignties; but they operate upon the same people, and should have the same end in view. In this respect the Federal Government, though sovereign within the limitation of its powers, may, in some sense, be considered as the agent of the States, to provide for the general wel-fare, by punishing offences under its own laws, within its jurisdiction. It is believed that no Government, regulated by laws, punishes twice criminally the same act. And I deeply regret that our Government should be an exception to a great principle of action, sanctioned by

It seems to me it would be as unsatisfactory o an individual, as it would be illegal, to say to him that he must submit to a second punish ment for the same act, because it is punishable as well under the laws of the Federal Governent. It is true he lives under the ægis of both laws; and though he might yield to the power, he would not be satisfied with the logic or justice of the argument.

THE CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC PRESS, having got the notion that the Free Soil press had been abusing us, thus condoles with us:

"History furnishes no parallel to its intole rant spirit, or to the malignity with which it pursues the man who deviates from its policy Even the unsullied reputation and gray hairs of Dr. Bailey furnish no protection against it. do or open assault, until his influence is gone and then he and his paper will be swept from their track as remorselessly as though his whole life had been devoted to opposing them." We are under great obligations to our re-

spected cotemporary for his sympathy, but really we must protest against being regarded it, though its course has been inconsistent with as an object of commiseration. The Free Soil and we do not think we are in any danger of extinction yet awhile.

Another item: We must beg our sympathitaken up by the next Congress. The party gitive Law, the prominent articles of faith in to refer to us, to spare us those "gray hairs." will find himself all the better sustained. He

LITERARY NOTICES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. For January, 1853. Harpers begin the New Year with a most bountiful index. Jacob Abbott continues his interesting Memoirs of the Holy Land. An artist has "realized a bright dream of his boyhood"-seen Cuba-and gives us a picturesque C. Abbott continues his graphic history of Naarticles, among which are the latest chapters of Bleak House and My Novel, combine to make this one of the best numbers we have

ESSAYS AND TALES IN PROSE. By Barry Cornwall. Boston : Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We could wish that our friend Fields' trans-Atlantic trips were made at very short intervals, if such charming books as the one before us, would continue to be the result.

Surely everybody knows Barry Cornwall. and has had his or her heart touched in its gentlest places by the exquisite sweetness, the irresistible pathos, of his self-singing lyrica: and such will only need to know that he acknowledges the paternity of these volumes, to give them a most eager welcome. They are made up of short essays and stories, which bear upon their faces unmistakable marks of the same subtle, delicate genius, which is so manifest in his poems. The Memoir and Essay on the Genius of

Shakespeare, which begins the first volume, is a most elequent, and of course successful, defence of the immortal dramatist, against the envious snarlings of that literary caninity, which, with rare Ben Jonson" at its head, has thronged NEW PLAN FOR A RAILROAD TO THE PA. the heels of his fame, vainly seeking for an Achillian weakness.

VILLAGE LIFE IN EGYPT: or. Sketches of the Serie By Bayle St. John, Author of Two Years' Regidence in a Levantine Family, &c. Boston : Tick nor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury Washington, D. C.

Among the many books of which Egypt has been the theme, the one before us deserves and will occupy an eminent position. It is not made up, as are the majority, of vague speculations upon undeterminable localities, defaced Sphinxes, and half-obliterated hieroglyphs, nor of vaguer imaginings of the gorgeous glory within five years, and by that time to have it which once covered the land. The author has which once covered the land. The author has, in complete operation. They ask of the Government no public lands, except what may be necessary for the purposes of the road. They undertake to procure the consent of every State or States within the boundaries of which they may pass. They ask of Congress a loan of thirty millions, to be issued in five per cent. stock, and delivered to the company as they lage Life in Egypt; and though evidencing no extraordinary degree of talent, is pleasing in style and satisfactory in substance.

> THE HERALD OF FREEDOM, published at Wilmington, Ohio, commences its second year with good prospects. Its motto is, Independence on all questions, neutral on none affecting the interests of Humanity. The editor remarks in his prospectus:

ton county, while there is not an anti-slavery paper published in any of the adjoining counties. We hope southern Ohio will give us a liberal patronage, and thereby enable us to publish a still more useful and interesting pa-

THE CHRISTIAN PRESS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which has been published for the last year by the Free Mission and American Reform Tract and Bible Societies, under the editorial control of Messrs. Boynton, Goodman, and Gordon, has been transferred to the Rev. Charles B. Boynton, who has assumed the responsibility of enterprise, and from which we copied the re-

> mocracy; and some of the best papers we have read on the duties of voters have appeared in the columns of his journal. It is unsectarian catholic independent and fearless Teaching Christian politics, its influence goes to the support of the Independent Democratic movement We cordially commend the paper to the support of those who desire to read a religious newspaper which is honest enough to hold man. in all his relations, amenable to religious obligations. Mr. Boynton's work is a labor of love, as he expects no compensation till the paper shall be able to pay its own way. It is published at one dollar a year. At this rate, it will never pay its way. We tried the experiment once in our publishing life, to our cost. It is vain to depend, for the support of a newspaper, upon extra aid, or anything but its legitimate subscriptions, and the price must be such as will make these sufficient for its support. Such a paper as the Christian Press cannot, at one dollar a year, pay for itself; and we advise our friend to raise the price. Let him trust to the good sense and good feeling of his subscribers. They certainly do not wish to starve him and kill his paper.

> pers in Pennsylvania, says, "that not more than one in six of the Free Democrats of the State take a paper devoted to their principles and published in their own State. Now we appeal to them to say whether this is rightwhether they are not injuring the cause, as well as these papers, by withholding their support. But here we shall be met with object tions. Says one, 'I am poor, and cannot afford to take a paper.' Sir, permit us to contradict ou. You can afford it; or, if you cannot, just otify us of the fact, and we will send you the Visiter gratis. Says another, 'I take the National Era, and cannot take two papers. Wrong again, sir. But we are glad you take the Era, and if every Free-Soiler did so, they rould soon feel the necessity of local presses.' We think it will be found, as a general rule, that those who are most zealous for the circulation of the Era are the most attentive to the nterests of the State papers. They know very

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the slightest conflict between them.

THE ONEIDA CHIEF, published at Clinton, N. Y, may henceforth be reckoned among the Free Democratic papers. Although it did not hoist our flag during the late canvass, yet it advocated our principles, and is now firm for the good cause. From personal acquaintance with the editor, we are prepared to say it will do good service in rede from the bondage of Hunkerism.

THE WESTERN CITIZEN, published at Chicago, Illinois, after a series of hard struggles, we hope is about reaping the reward of its welldirected efforts. Its editor, Mr. Eastman, has had an up-hill business of it, for the last ten years; but his perseverance and courage have surmounted all obstacles. He too has adopted the pay in advance system, and we doubt not has also commenced the publication of a dail

NO 316.

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"We are engaging in no sectional wa against the South, though we shall conten against the South, though we shall conten against wrong and oppression, whether the exist at the North or South. In fact, we have a far better opinion of the slaveholder wh has always lived at the South, than we have of the Northern slave-catcher. The forme was educated to believe Slavery is right, and his habits and interest have strengthened his prejudices; the latter was educated a freeman in a free State, and is a renegade. We shoul reason with a slaveholder who labors unde the mistaken idea that we are his enemies an trying to injure him, and show him that Sla very is, if possible, a greater curse to the white than to the black man; but the dough faces are past reason. To withhold votes i the only argument for them, for they feel nother; and this argument must be used. We do not ask nor expect their assistance, though we do hope much from the freemen of Wis MAHONING FREE DEMOCRAT. Edward D

Howard, Editor; M. Cullaton, Publisher. The first number of this weekly, published a Youngstown, Ohio, has been sent to us for as exchange. It is a large sheet, well printed and well filled, and devoted to the cause o Independent Democracy. The editor says: "The Free Democratic party, standing alone

upon consistent and uncompromising Anti-Slavery ground; acknowledging no other issue and preferring honorable defeat to victory with sacrifice of principle; looking to the future at the harvest-time of his labors, and waiting pa tiently for the wintry snows and summer suns to perfect the golden grain; stripped of its meretricious accessions of 1848, was felt to be stronger and more vigorous than ever before. "And now the struggle is past, and what is the result? Pierce is elected, and thousands of the Anti-Slavery voters in both parties are set lieves, the battle of 'fifty-two is to be fought

over again in 'fifty-six. There is all through our land a conviction, a prophecy in the hearts of the people, that after this the issue of thought and the issue of action will be identical; that the question henceforth will be be-tween Slavery and Freedom. To this end we shall labor-in this we ask the co-operation of all friends of Freedom, of whatever name. Not thou to me, not me to thee, but come we all THE ASHTABULA SENTINEL.—This paper is now owned by W. C. Howells, its present edit-

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SOCIETY OF FRIENDS .- The Loudoun (Va.) Chronicle gives the following tabular view of the Society of Friends:

Connecticut . Delaware 3,636 Georgia 1,550 Indiana 43.015 Iowa Maine 7,225 Maryland 7.760 Massachusetts 13,723 Michigan 1.400 New Hampshire 4,700 25 545 New York North Carelina 12,620 Ohio Pennsylvania Rhode Island 60.974 South Carolina 500 1,600 Tennessee ermont 2.550 Virginia 6,300 Total 282,823 District of Columbia

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- The Pierce Democratic State Convention, which met at Columbus on the 8th instant, nominated Mr. Medill for Governor, Mr. Bliss for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Breslin for Treasurer. Resolutions endorsing the Baltimore platforms were laid upon the table, and the Convention adopted the resolutions of 1850, whether including or excluding the Anti-Slavery resolves the telegraph does not state positively.

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SOCIETY OF FRIENDS .- The Loudoun (Va.)

ronicle gives	the	foll	own	ng tabu	dar view o
Society of	Frier	nds:			
States.			C	hurches.	Agg. acco.
Connecticut				5	1,025
Delaware				9	3,636
Georgia				2	500
Illinois				0	1,550
Indiana	-		-	35	43,015
Iowa				5	1,550
Maine			-	24	7,225
Maryland				26	7,760
Massachuse	tts		-	37	13,723
Michigan	-			7	1,400
New Hamps	hire			15	4,700
New Jersey				52	25.545
New York				132	49,314
North Care				30	12,620
Ohio			-	94	30,866
Pennsylvani	a			141	60,974
Rhode Islan				18	6,370
South Caro				1	500
Tennessee				4	1,600
Vermont	_			7	2,550
Virginia				14	6,300
-9					-,000

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Total - - District of Columbia

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12. Mr. Hunter reported the House bill making

Mr. Hunter reported the House bill making appropriations for the payment of naval pensions for the year ending June 30, 1854; which was considered and passed.

Also, the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1854; which was also passed with a verbal amendment.

Mr. Cass submitted the following resolution, which lies over:

which lies over: Resolved, That the President of the United Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence which took place with the Minister of Great Britain in the United States in respect to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Squier with Nicaragua, which was submitted to the Senate in 1850: also, a copy of said treaty, and of any substitute for it or any part of it submitted substitute for it, or any part of it, submitted to the American Government by the British Minister, and of the letters of the latter, urging the acceptance of such substitute, and the replies thereto; and also copies of any correspondence which took place between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, and the Minister from Costa Rica, in respect to a projet which was submitted to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Mosquito Indiana, and Indi dians, and a copy of such projet, with the in-structions given to Mr. Walsh, the special agent deputed by the United States to present that projet to the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as also of such other correspond-ence as may have passed between him and the Secretary of State upon the subject; as also copies of the correspondence with Mr. Kerr, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Nicaragua, in reference thereto, together with ary correspondence with the Government of Nicaragua or its Minister in respect to the same projet. And the President is further requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any letters which may have been addressed to this Government by the Minister of Nicaragua, or the Minister of Great Britain, in reference to the construction and purport of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed April 19, 1850, and proclaimed July 5, 1850, and of the replies made to them, if any.

Mr. Soulé said that, when the other day the debate was suspended, he was going to state the occurrences which transpired in Executive session upon the ratification of the treaty. He thought it, however, due to himself not to pro-ceed to do so until he had ascertained the ense of the Senate as to the propriety and right of alluding to the secret proceedings, and the sensibility which had been evinced after-wards had but confirmed him in the wisdom and propriety of that course. Not that he apprehended any serious consequences would result to the nation from any such disclosure; the reasons governing such votes should go forth to the country. He had indicated on Monday last the scru-

ples which induced him to be dissatisfied with the wording of the treaty, when informally presented to some Senators, himself included and also how those scruples had been met and answered. He was not altogether satisfied with that answer; and though he felt the utmost confidence in the then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he presumed to call the attention of that gentleman to the assurances he received from that gentleman, a few seconds after an interview with Mr. Clayton, were the same as had formerly been given.
When the treaty came before the Senate, he felt it to be his duty to state in debate on it the difficulties and doubts which had arisen in selected to defend at the capital of the State.
The first number of the paper is issued as a specimen; the next will appear so soon as the list of subscribers shall have been completed. Suitable arrangements have been made to give that the Senator from Michigan used the lanpermanency and efficiency to the paper. The guage that never before had Great Britain been known to surrender dominion without permanency and efficiency to the paper. The number before us shows ability and tact in the aditorial department, and excellent taste in the miscellaneous. The terms of the paper require two dollars a year, invariably in advance, or it and would rete against it. two dollars a year, invariably in advance, or one dollar and fifty cents when the paper is sent to clubs of ten subscribers or more, ordered at one time and to one post office.

The Free Democrat.—The first runch.

THE FREE DEMOCRAT.—The first number of his weekly, the central organ of the Independent who voted for the treaty, but who supposed it contained an absolute renunciation by Great Britain of all her rights and claims to dominion in Central America. If there was one who supposed it meant only to relate to the canal, and contained no renunciation by Great Britain, let that one take the floor and so declare him-

He had seen in the newspapers a correspon ence going to show a discrepancy between Mr. King's letter to Mr. Clayton, and what he had just said was the understanding of the treaty He did not so understand it. It was fully admitted and understood by all, when the treaty was under consideration, that its terms did not was the proper term—of Great Britain to out logwood at the Belize; and Mr. King in his letter merely refers to this precarious right or license to cut logwood in Honduras, as being in no way affected by the treaty. Mr. King does not mean that the claim of Great Britain ninion in British Honduras is not exclu ded by the treaty; for he expressly warns Mr. Clayton not to use any words implying an admission of any right to such dominion. Mr. King's whole letter amounts to nothing more than that the treaty does not abolish the precarious license of Great Britain to cut logwood

It was a remarkable fact that the conversa ions respecting the British Minister's scruples upon the point of national pride, &c., took upon the place some time after the treaty had been sent to England, and had been supervised by Lord Palmerston; and that not till two months after its ratification by the Senate, did the Brit ish Minister deem any explanation of its terms to be necessary. But it was, he thought, easy to see what the object of Great Britain may have been. Forgetting the nature of our Gov-ernment and its institutions, and supposing the Minister of State to possess powers unknown to our Consitution, but the exercise of which in other countries is not unusual, they may have believed that by a protocol the two negotiators could have changed the whole features of the treaty. But such was beyond the reach of the Secretary; no act of his could affect the treaty, or change its purpose and objects from what it was when sealed and approved by the Senate. So all that was done by the two negotiators, was done beyond the power given the Secret ry by the Constitution, and was of no force. at supposing that the British rights were in terms excluded from the operations of the treaty, the question naturally arises, what those rights were which were not thus renounced. Admitting Great Britain to have had rights, it could not be denied bu that she had the faculty of renouncing them. But leaving the treaty aside altogether, let it be seen what the rights of England are, inde-

They had heard much about filibustering and marauding; but what was the history of England respecting these islands? The Bay of Islands occupied a peculiar and interesting position in the Caribbean sea. A Spanish writer at an early day pointed out their import-ance. In 1642, a party of English freebooters took possession of these islands, then belonging to Spain. In 1715, the Spaniards made an at tempt—a successful one—to regain possession of them, but found them a mere waste, the English freebooters having destroyed all the establishments they had found on the islands. In 1742, England again attempted to seize the whole coast of Central America, and also these whole coast of Central America, and also these islands. The ire of Spain was roused; she was then as now a proud nation; but she had then the ability to command respect, and war ensued. In 1763, a treaty between England and Spain was concluded, by the provisions of which England was bound to destroy all her fortifications, &c., in that region. But England, relying to a constant recent in denied that relying on a secret reservation, denied that Rooatan was included in the treaty, and kept

that island fortified. War again ensued, during which Guatemala seized Rooatan. A new

treaty was made in 1783; and Spain, desiring to protect herself from any invasion by Great Britain, provided that the British should aban-

don all Central America, and all islands de-pendent on it. Great Britain thus by solemn

treaty surrendered all her rights and claims to ably to his model, now in possession of the Li- A brief debate ensued, when the subject was United States having jurisdiction for the trial any part of the continent and the dependent islands. But still, notwithstanding this treaty, England held fast to her possession of Rocatan; and in 1786, Spain pressed upon England what she considered her rights, and this led to aning shape: other treaty, by which was removed every diffi-culty, so far as the pretensions of England were concerned. By it England agreed to evacuate

all her possessions and posts on the continent, and on all islands, without exception. In 1796, a war raging between England and Spain, this treaty was suspended, and the English again resumed possession of Rooatan, but surrendered it to an officer sent there from Hondause. In 1814, a new treaty was made, which duras. In 1814, a new treaty was made, which reaffirmed and incorporated within it the very stipulations of the treaty of 1786, and, unless something has transpired since then, the English claims to dominion over these islands have lish claims to dominion over these islands have not a shadow of right. After that, these islands were taken possession of by the State of Hon-duras. In 1843, Commodore Macdonnell, then commanding British forces, took possession of the islands, hauled down the Honduras flag, and raised that of England. He had, however, scarcely left there than the British flag was taken down, and the Union jack displayed. Macdonnell was shortly after removed from the post, and the British Government repudiated his conduct as unauthorized; and the Central American States thought that all claim to the islands was abandoned by Great Britain. But they were mistaken; they were weak, and had to submit to whatever that proud power might dictate. Great Britain asserts no claim over these islands, except so far as that claim is connected with the Belize. Under the several treaties with Spain her right was limited. eral treaties with Spain her right was limited and was nothing more than the license to cur wood in Honduras. He read from an act of the British Parliament of 1723, for the punish ment of crimes, and said that it contained a description of the settlement of Honduras as a

within his Majesty's territories or dominions.

He thought he had shown conclusively that England possessed nothing more than the pre-carious license to out dye wood; and it was but in keeping with her former conduct that she should now take possession of those islands, and colonize them in the very teeth of the assertion by this Government of the Monroe doctrine. How strange it would appear to the world that, at the very moment she binds the United States against taking any islands or territory in that region, she comes forward, and, without any right, takes possession of and colonizes the islands.

settlement for certain purposes, and was no

He wished not to light up any fires which might lead to a general combustion; and he was not insensible of the dangers of a contest with any of the maritime powers, at this time, to this country; still he desired that the world might know that they could not presume too far nor too long on our prudence or our confidence. He desired the nations of Europe to be aware that this Government may in an emersult to the nation from any such disciosure, for indeed in this, as in many other instances, that which is kept secret is found when divulged to be of but little importance. Still, it was due to those who had voted for the treaty, that it is not a contest we might realize the expectation of the British statesman, and find under our banners the discontented of every land, and the reasons governing such votes should go our banners the discontented of every land and all those complaining justly or unjustly of wrong and oppression. He would have them remember that there is in the spirit of freedom more power than was ever exhibited in the whole history of the human race.

whole history of the human race. He hoped that this matter would shortly come before the Senate in some tangible shape, in which the Senate might inform England that, if there be any doubt in the provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, that we will give notice of our intention to suspend its effect.

Mr. Pearce rose, not to continue the debate out to make a statement in behalf of Mr King. It was written, and was handed him by Mr. Bragg, of the House. It was in these

"Colonel King desires Mr. Pearce to say in the Senate, that it has not been his desire or intention, in anything which he has been repsented as saying in reference to the Clayto and Bulwer treaty, to east the slightest imputation on Mr. J. M. Clayton in reference to that matter; on the contrary, he desires to do Mr. Clayton the justice to say that he is convinced that, in everything connected with that treaty, he (Mr. C.) was actuated by a patriotic

ntegrity and scrupulous honor.

Mr. Soulé asked whether the Senator from laryland applied Mr. King's words to what as occurred recently, or to former converse ions while the treaty was pending?

Mr. Pearce said he was not authorized

pply them in any way.

Mr. Shields said that he thought the Senate question of the terms proposed by Great Britain in ratifying the treaty. He considered that it made no difference, which was the proper construction of the treaty; it had been violated the seizure of those islands. Those island never belonged to or were dependent to British Honduras. The whole right of Great Britain was the mere license to cut logwood, &c., with-in certain defined limits. As late as 1832, Great Britain renounced all claim of thos islands, and yet, in 1852, she has seized or hem, and colonized them. He argued at length show that Great Britain was pursuing th olicy of obtaining all the important positions

girdle the American coast. Mr. Hale said he had no fear of any we vith England growing out of this matter. Le patriotic indignation get as high as it may put to England, the result would be that th ation would back square out. It would back rom 54 down to 49, and lower if desired. But, s this indignation must find vent somewher the thought it likely that, as we would not fight and and Mexico, Costa Rica, or some other reak power, would have to take the blows. The Senator from Florida had stated to the enate that England had one ship-

Mr. Butler said that that took place in Ex eutive session.

Mr. Hale said that he had made known the fact to the world—disclosed in Executive session—that England had one ship. [Laughter.] The world could make the most of the inform-

He said that during the consideration of the treaty he had never heard it intimated that it would exclude Great Britain from Honduras He thought the British protectorate of the color ed gentleman called the King of the Mosquito was the principal object it was to remove.

Mr. Mallory explained that the remark of his, quoted by the Senator, was made to show that our defences were such that a single ship of Great Britain could control certain ports. Mr. Underwood expressed his recollection the Senate, as the same as that of the Senato from New Hampshire.

Mr. Mangum said that this whole disc was useless for any public purpose, and perni-cious to many interests before Congress, by con-suming the time. It had opened in an attack on the Secretary of State and the late Whig administration. That assault had been repelled at every point; and now, with the fecundity of the Democratic party, it was changed into an appeal to war with England. He hoped the war resolutions would be introduced This attack on Mr. Clayton had done more for him than he could do for himself. He had been informed that Mr. Clayton had been this day elected to the Senate. There never was a party assault which had proved a more signal

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he declared that it had never been imagined by that Committee that this treaty had ever included the British claims in Hondu-

He moved an adjournment, which was agreed

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

Mr. Shields presented a memorial of citizen of Washington, setting forth that the Washington city jail was a nuisance, and that it should be removed to some more suitable po-The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cass

was adopted.
On motion by Mr. Davis,
Resolved, That the Committee on the ry be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing Tito Angelina, an Italian artist,

to execute in marble a group of statues, agree-

brarian of Congress.
On motion of Mr. Shields, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington was taken up, amended, and passed in the follow-

Be it enacted, oc., That it shall be lawful for the mayor, board of Alderman, and board of Common Council, of the city of Washington, and the said corporation is authorized, in its discretion, to provide for the election by the inhabitants of said city, at stated periods, of any or all officers of said corporation not now elective under the existing charter thereof; and to prescribe the time, place, and manner of holding such elections, and the duties, terms, and ten ure of office of all such officers, as well as of the register, collector, and surveyor, of said corporation: Provided, That at all such elections the voters shall be such persons, and no others, as may be competent to vote at elections holden under the charter of the said city for the time being; and the said corporation shall have full power and authority to provide for the proper conducting of all elections in the said city, and for the punishment of any person who may wilfully disturb, molest, hinder, or interfere with the commissioners or other persons who may be appointed to superintend elections, from time to time, while in the discharge of their luty, or who may wilfully disturb, molest, hinder, or interfere with any voter while at or going to the polls to vote, as well as for the punishment of any commissioner or other going to the point of any commissioner or other per-son appointed to superintend an election who may wilfully and knowingly receive, or permit be received, the vote of any person not legal-y authorized to vote; and the said corporation shall have power to provide for the appoint-ment, from time to time, of such number of persons, as commissioners to superintend the elections in each ward of said city, as it may deem expedient.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

said corporation be, and it is hereby, authorzed and empowered to cause any streets, or the carriage-ways or foot-ways thereof, or of any portions of the same, to be paved, graded, or otherwise improved, whensoever in its dis-cretion the same may be deemed proper and necessary, any restrictions or conditions here-tofore existing in the premises to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, That the tax levied for such purpose shall in no case exceed the sum of three dollars per front foot; and in like manner, in its discretion, to cause to be constructed any drains and sewers which it may consider necessary for the proper drainage, health, or convenience of the city, and upon such plan of surface or under-ground drainage, or by taking advantage of the natural drainage, or changing the course thereof, as may be deemed most eligible; and to cause the streets, or any of them, or any portion of them, to be lighted by gas or otherwise, and to provide for the expense of any such works or improvements as aforesaid, either by a special ax or out of its corporate funds generally, or both, at its discretion.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the

said corporation shall have power, in its discre-tion, to cause new alleys to be opened into the tion, to cause new alleys to be opened into the squares, and from time to time to open, extend, change, or close those already laid out; subject always to the proviso concerning damages to individuals, contained in the eighth section of the act of May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitats of the city of Washington; and to discuss of the ground of Washington; and to dispose of the ground occupied by any such alley or alleys as may have been, or hereafter may be, closed by au thority of the said corporation, in such manner as in its discretion may be directed. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have power to create and establish police and municipal courts, and to

establish a house or houses of refuge or correction for juvenile or other offenders, and to provide for the support and government of the same by special tax, or out of its corporate funds, or otherwise; and to pass any and all laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the establishment of an efficient police, for the maintenance of orof an efficient police, for the maintenance of or-der, the protection of persons and property within the said city, and for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, of offences against the ordinances and police regulations of the said corporation; such imprisonment to be either in the county jail, or in such muni-cipal establishments, workhouses, houses of cor-rection or of refue as may be provided by the pal establishments, workhouses, houses of ection or of refuge, as may be provided by under or by authority of the provisions of this

said corporation shall have power to provide by law for the levying and collection of all taxes which it is or may be authorized to impose, or which may have been heretofore lawfully imposed, but are remaining unsatisfied, in such manner as may be deemed most efficient and conducive to the interests of the said city, and to alter and amend any existing provisions in its present charter in that behalf; and all sales and conveyances of real estate charged with such taxes, which shall be made in conformity with such rules, directions, and provisions as may be prescribed by the said corpora-tion in that behalf, shall be valid and effectual, at law and in equity, to pass to, and vest in the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, a title in fee simple, or such lesser estate as may be so sold and conveyed in the land and appurtenances so sold, and an absolute title to all chattels which may be so sold and conveyed: Provided, always, taxation, except of special taxes, shall be within the limit prescribed by the charter of the

said corporation. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have power to organize a fire department, and to appoint one or more engineers, directors, or other officers, for the superintendence and direction of the firemen, fire companies, engines, hose, and fire apparatus, at all fires or alarms of fires occurring in the said city, and also to pass all laws or police regulations which may be deemed necessary or expedient for the regulation, control, and man-agement of all fire companies now existing, or hereafter to be incorporated or otherwise es-tablished in the said city, or the members thereof, anything in any existing law or charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to pass all laws, ordinances, and regulations, which may be necessary to carry into effect the hereinbefore granted pow ers, and every of them.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the con-sideration of the bill authorizing the construc-tion of a railroad and branches, for establishing a certain postal communication between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States, for the protection and facilities of travel and commerce, and for the necessary defences of the country.

Mr. Gwin read a written speech in favor of the bill.

Messrs. Hamlin, Miller, Bell, Davis, Cass, Seward, Rusk, and Borland, followed in support of the general object of the bill, but some of them expressed doubts as to the details of the measure.

Mr. Butler made a few remarks in opposi-

ion to the measure.

Messrs. Hamlin and Rusk submitted propo sitions in the nature of amendments, and they, together with the bill, were ordered to be printed. The subject was then postponed.

And the Senate adjourned FRIDAY, JANUARY 14. Several private bills from the House

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned, in consequence of the death of Mr. Upham. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15. In the Senate, the death of Mr. Upham. Senator from Vermont, was announced in appro-priate terms, by Mr. Foot, his colleague. The usual resolutions were passed, and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.

stanton, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Printing, reported are solution providing for the binding of the one hundred thousand copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Census, heretofore ordered to be printed. He said the report makes one hu twenty-five pages, and should be bound with a view to the better preservation of that valuable

bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the

States from prosecuting claims against the Government, under penalty.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, thought it would conceded that the evil ought to terminate. t seemed to him that the character of a member of Congress is different from that of an agent prosecuting claims against the United States. The people send their representatives hither for the purpose of guarding their interests, and at the same time to do justice to those who have claims against the Government. The people send their representatives to Washing-ton as the holders of the purse-strings, and to ton as the holders of the pure-strings, and to make just and withhold unjust appropriations. Now, when a representative, standing as a sentinel on the watch tower and protecting the treasury, changes his character, and becomes an agent or prosecutor of claims against the Government, he does wrong, because the claim cannot be paid unless he assists in appropriating the money for that purpose, acting in the character of a representative.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, obtained the floor,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the chair—and resumed the consideration of the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in

within the District of Columbia, any species of currency or money whatever, except the consti-tutional coins of the United States; and that, for all offences against this act, the parties committing the same shall be liable to indictment by the grand jury of the District of Columbia for a high crime, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than five hun-dred dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than six months not more than five years: Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the or-dinary circulation within this District of bank notes above the denomination of ten dollars, issued by the legally authorized banking institutions within the several States of this Union, and brought here in the ordinary course of trade. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all public of icers in the District of Columbia to give in formation to the justices of the peace and judges of the District of Columbia of every breach of this law that may come to their knowledge; and said judges and justices shall have power, as at common law, to arrest and bind over all such offenders, as in other cases of crime or misdemeanor. It shall also be the duty of the judges of said District to give this act in charge to the grand juries of the Dis-

much gentlemen may disagree about the provisions of this bill, he presumed there was one subject on which there was great unanimity and that was, there is an existing evil in thi District. The object seemed to be to correct this evil, and prevent the abuse. He had read this bill carefully; and though he did not pro fess to be able wholly to analyze it, and point out all its defects, he thought that, with a very few alterations, it would effect the object which all desired. He wished to prohibit the circulation of notes of all denominations, as a currency, in this District.

The Committee rose without coming to a

nclusion upon the subject before it, and the House adjourned. THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (heretofore reported from the select committee appointed to inquire into the connection of Thomas Corwin with the Gardiner claim) to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United

Mr. Preston King explained the provisions of the bill, and spoke of the duties whi conferred upon the select committee; when The House voted upon and agreed to the

pending amendments; and the bill was then made to provide—

1. That all transfers and assignments heresaid corporation for that purpose; and the marshal of the District of Columbia shall receive and safely keep within the jail for the county of Washington, at the expense of the said corporation, all persons committed thereto other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or any part or share thereof, shall it may be relied on—that our cause has reached absolutely null and void, unless the same ed a point (and a glorious point it is) from shall be freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment rant for the payment thereof.

t any officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function, under, or connection with, any Executive Department the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representative of the United States, who, after the passage of this act, shall receive any gratuity from any claimant against the United States—or agree to receive or receive except by inheritance he quest, or marriage, any share or pecuniary inrest, in any claim against the United States or shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or shall in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aid or assist in the prosecution or sup-port of any such claim or claims, shall be liable indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any ourt of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors; and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount of gratuity, fee, or compensation, received by the person so convicted, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exeeding one year, or both, as the court, in its

discretion, shall adjudge.

3. That any Senator or Representative in Congress who, after the passage of this act, shall receive any gratuity from any claimant against the United States, or agree to receive, or receive, except by inheritance, bequest, or marriage, any share or pecuniary interest in any claim against the United States; or shall, for compensation paid or to be paid, certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney for prose cuting any claim or claims against the United States, or shall in any manner or by any or shall in any manner or by any means, for such compensation, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim or claims, shall be liable to indictment, as for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors; and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount of the gratuity or compensation received by the person convicted, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or both, as the court, in its discretion, shall adjudge.

4. That if any person or persons shall, di-

q. That it any person or persons small, directly or indirectly, promise, offer, or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered, or given, any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after his election as such member, and either before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, or to any officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with, official function under, or in connection with, any Department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after the passage of this act, with intent to influence the passage of this act, with intent to limited to his vote, opinion, decision, or judgment, or with intent to bias his mind on any question, mat-ter, cause, or proceeding, which may then be pending, or may by law, or under the Consti-tution of the United States, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall thereof be convicted such person or persons so offering, promising or giving, or causing or procuring to be promised, offered, or given, any such money, goods or right in action, bribe, present, or reward, o any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or other valuable thing whatever, and the member, officer, or person, who shall in any wise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment for a high

referred back to the Committee on Printing.

The House resumed the consideration of the conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised, or given, United States, and to prohibit members of Congress and all persons holding offices of public honor and emolument under the United person, convicted of so accepting or receiving ing three years; and the member, officer, or person, convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, shall forfeit his office and place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, un der the United States.

der the United States.

5. That any person who, with intent to steal, shall take and carry away any record, paper, or proceeding of a court of justice filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of such court, or any paper, or document, or record, filed or deposited in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer, shall, without reference to the value of the record process desurgates. to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken, be liable to indictment as for larceny in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors against the United States, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or suffer im prisonment in a penitentiary not exceeding hree years, or both, as the court in its discre-

tion shall adjudge.

6. That any officer, having the custody of any record, document, paper, or proceeding, specified in the last preceding section of this act, who shall fraudulently take away, or withdraw, or destroy, any such record, document, paper, or proceeding filed in his office, or deposited with him or in his custody, shall be sumed the consideration of the bill to suppress
the circulation of small notes as a currency in
the District of Columbia.

Mr. Freeman modified the amendment which
he proposed yesterday as a substitute for the
bill, to read as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act
thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment in a penitentiary not exceeding three years, or both, as tentiary not exceeding three years, or both, as the court in its discretion shall adjudge, and shall forfeit his office, and be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any office under the

Fovernmer t of the United States.
7. That the provisions of this act, and of the act of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled, "An act in relation to the payment of claims," shall apply and extend to all claims against the United States, whether allowed by special acts of Congress, or arising under general laws or treaties, or in any other manner whatever; and every offence against the provisions of this act shall

be a misdemeanor.

Mr. Sweetser moved that the bill be laid upon the table; and the question having been taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 11, (Messrs. Holladay, Johnson of Ark., Meade, Millson, Stanton of Kentucky, Strother, Sweetser, Toombs, Welch, and White of Kentucky)—

navs 148. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read a third time; and pending the question on its passage—
The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14. The bill to prohibit frauds upon the treasury was then taken up and passed—yeas 124,

nays 23. Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, moved that the House go into Committee for the consideration of private claims; but it was determined to proceed with the order of the day, and the House went into Committee on the state of the Union, and again took up the small note bill. Tellers were appointed on Mr. Cartter's amendment, prohibiting the issue of all descrip-tions of bank paper, and only 44 members voting in the affirmative, it was negatived.

Mr. Millson's amendment was a substitute for the first section, and prohibited the issue of

notes under five dollars, with some minor var ations, and was agreed to. Other amendments were acted upon, and the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15. The Senate resolutions on the death of Mr Jpham were received, and the House was addressed by Mr. Miner and Meacham, when they were adopted, and the House adjourned.

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE IN OHIO. MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 10, 1852. Editor of the National Era: The Free Democracy of Ohio have never occupied a firmer basis, or been animated by a truer seal than now. The law election has proved of infinite value to the party here. It has disclosed the fact that near thirty-two

thousand men in the State have resolved no longer to be led by mere partyism. And this vote is no fiction; it was brought about by no ed a point (and a glorious point it is) from which it will not recede—that every change hereafter will be for the better. The erations, with one or two others I shall present. ly mention, have infused a most hopeful spirit into our ranks. We have already opened the campaign of 'fifty-six. As you ha oticed, we are to have a State Convention Columbus next month. Thorough organization and energetic agrication, both in State a counties, are our motto. Ohio will be free! Another source of encouragement is the great good feeling now existing in the party, as the result of the developments of the late campaign. There had a spirit of jealousy, or mistrust, or something else—I hardly know what to call it—crept into our ranks, in conse quence of the support given to Governor Wood by Senator Chase. Some doubted the policy of the step, but did not dream of calling in ques-tion the high integrity of Mr. Chase's motives. Others sighed, looked grave, and said, we had fallen on strange times when such men could be swept from the truth by the allurements of party and power. Others still believed both in the wisdom of the policy and the purity of the considerations which originated it. The temporary discord and personal feeling, thus The prompt, manly, and independent course pursued by Mr. Chase, as soon as the position of the old line Democracy as taken at Baltimore became public, together with his earnest appeals to the people during the campaign. nest appeals to the people during the campaign in behalf of true Democracy, has not only oradicated all feeling of discord and mistrust, by stamping him as truest among the true, but it has raised him to a higher position, if possible, in the affections of our people, than he had ever before enjoyed. And thus all things seem to be working together for the good of the cause in Ohio. Yours, &c.,

Philo.

JOHN PETTIT, formerly a Representative in Congress from Indiana, has been elected United States Senator, to succeed Governor Whitcomb. ately deceased. This election is deemed a triumph over the Bright faction, and, it is supposed, puts a quietus upon the claims of Mr. Bright to a place in the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Herbert, Der for Governor, has a majority of about 2,000 in the State. The Democrats will have a majority of probably 26 in the Legislature, on joint

THE NEW ENGLISH ADMINISTRATION. Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treas

Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor Mr. Gladstor , Chancellor of the Exchequ Lord Palmerston, Home Secretary. Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary. Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary. Sir James Graham, First Lord of the

Earl Granville, President of the Council Duke of Argyle—Lord Privy Seal. Hon. Sydney Herbert—Secretary of War. Sir C. Wood, President of the Board of Con-

Sir W. Molesworth, First Commissi Public Works. Marquis of Lansdowne, a seat in the Cabi vithout office.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN

For Governor .- Samuel Lewis Lieut. Governor.—Benjamin Bissell, Lake. Supreme Judge.—Reuben Hitchcook, Lake. Secretary of State.—W. G. Graham, Franklin. Treasurer of State.—J. W. Chaffin, Clinton Board of Public Works.—O. A. Blair, Lick-

Attorney General.-Cooper K. Watson, Sen-

Augusta, January 14.—The Senate to-day elected William George Crosby, Whig, Governor of Maine, by a vote of 17 to 14.

THE HON. CHARLES E. STUART, at present a member of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the Senate, to succeed Hon. Alpheus Felch, whose term expires on the fourth

FRANCE.-The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree, dated 18th December, 1852, declaring

Jerome Bonaparte heir to Napoleon III.

CALENDAR.

53.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1853.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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able to its author, Henry Ward Beecher BROOKLYN. Oct. 20, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Will you send me The Liberator? How far I do, and how far I do not, sympathize with the principles which lie at the bottom of your course, you know as well as I. But, allow me to express my conviction of the earnestness, sincerity, and thorough honesty, which have marked your course. I wish *The Liberator*, because it is one of the few papers in which I can find a fair representation of the sentiments of those who do not agree, as well as a representation of the views of those who do ag

you. I am, very truly, yours, H. W. BEECHER.

DEATH.

W. L. WOODRUFF, of Oxford, Conn., died, after a severe illness of one week, October 30th, aged 31 years.
In his death the cause of Humanity has

lost a firm friend and advocate, and his family an affectionate husband and a tender father. The church and the world mourn his depar-

UNCLE TOM's CABIN-Price 37 1 2 Cents .- A cheap edition of this work has been published, at the reduced price of thirty-seven and a half cents per copy, or it will be mailed to any part of the United States free of postage, on the receipt of fifty cents. Address LEWIS CLEPHANE, at this office.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, DETROIT The Waverley House, at Detroit, Michigan, (Cook

t Baldwin, proprietors,) is kept on strictly Tomperance principles. Their table is well supplied with the best the market affords, the proprietors are kind and obliging, and the servants attentive. The traveller can find a quiet retreat at the Waverley. NOW IS THE TIME FOR CLUBS.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, the most pop

niar illustrated Young People's Magazine in the country, begins a new volume in January, 1853. The initial num-ber is a charming thing, though only a fair specimen of what the work is to be during the whole year. Those who wish to subscribe can do so at a reduced price, by taking the several subscriptions at the same time. Price-for a single copy, \$1; four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; and in club. Price of specimen numbers six cents only, in po office stamps or money.

Send on your orders to the publisher,
D. A. WOODWORTH, 118 Nassau street, New Yesk Jan 13-4t

TWENTY-FOURTH CINCINNATI BOOK TRADI SALE.

HE next Semi Annual Sale will commonee on Monday, the 21st day of March next, for which consignments of Hooks, Stationery, Publishers' Stook, Stereotype Plates, &c., are solicited, to be sold according to the rules and regulations previously observed. dc., are solicited, to be sold according to the raise and ulations previously observed.

N. B. The Catalogue will be put to press on the let day of February, and invoices abould be received a few days previous. Contributors will please forward their goods early, or send samples by railroad and express, in order to insure their receipt in season.

This sale will be found a useful and convenient medium for Publishers to introduce their books into new markets, and for booksellers to supply their stocks with popular works at low prices. roras at low prices.

The conductors offer the Booksellers of Cincinnati for

Liberal cash advances made on receipt of goods, when Any of the Trade will be supplied with Catalogues or Circulars, free of expense, by sending their address to the conductors.

DOF Books and Stationery sold on commission, at auction HAYDEN & HUBBARD, southeast corner

of Fifth and Walnut streets, up stairs. Cincinnati, January, 1853 Jan. 20-14 AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIES WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO oure a cold, with headache and screness of the body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

For a cold and cough, take it morning, moon, and evenine, according to directions on the bottle and the difficulty will soon be removed None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons sufficted with a ceated cough, which Breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from surtering, and an ultimate cure, is suforded to thousands who are thus sufficied, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

From two eminent Physicians in Fayetteville, Tenn. From two sminent registers in registering, arm.

FAYETEVILLE, TENN., April 16, 1861.

Sir: We have given your Cherry Pectoral an extensive trial in our practice, and find it to surpass every other remedy we have for curing affections of the respiratory organs.

DRS DIEMER & HAMPTON

DRS DIRMER & HAMPTON
To singers and public apeakers this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the and wonderfully interested to the value of the wholly cured, by Cherry Pectural. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectural will clure them, if they can be cared.

Bonchitis, or initiation of the throat and upper portion of the lunzs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectural in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn, New York, states:

Hev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn, New York, states:

'I have seen the Cherry Pectoral cure such cames of asthma and brouchiti-as leads me to believe it can rarely fail to cure those diseases."

For croup, give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it sub-use the dreesse If taken in season, it will not fail to cure

Whooping to uph may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

The infinensa is specific premoved by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole iamilies were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were sufficing from the disease.

I write to inform you of the truly remarkable effects of your Cherry Pectoral in this place and in my own family, he of my daughters was completely cured in three days of your Cherry Pectoral in this place and in my own tamily. One of my daughters was completely oured in three days of a dreadful who ping cough by taking it. Dr. Mean, one of our very best physicians, treely satisfies that he considers it the best remedy we have for pulmonary diseases, and that he has curred more cases of croup with it than any other meditine he ever administered.

Our clergyman of the Baptist church says that during the run of influents here this season, he has seen cures from your medicine he could scarcely have believed without seeing. Yours, respectfully,

Dr. J. C. Aven.

Dr J. C. AYER.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry as d Ma-teria Medica, Boundain College. Bannswick, Ms., February 5, 1847. I have found the Cherry Pestoral, as its ingredients shot powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonal incases. PARKER CLEVELAND, M. D. Dr Valentine Mott the widely celebrated Professor of Survey in the Medical College, New York city, says: "It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

to cure diseases or the throat and tungs."

Cu en of severe diseases upon the lungs have been effected by Cherry Pectoral, in such extreme cases as warrant the belief that a remedy has at length been found, that can be depended on to one the coughs, coids, and consumption, which carry from our midat thousands every year. It is indeed a modelen to which the afflicted can look with confidence for relief, and they should not fail to avail themselves

of it.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and
Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass...and sold by Druggists
and Apotheouries everywhere.

Jan. 13 HENRY H. PAXTON.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. SLAVERY AND ITS DEFENDERS

STAYERY AND ITS DEFERERS.

BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"Slavery in the Southern States," is the title of a small pamphlet, written by a "Carolinian," with a view of counteracting the effect of "Unole Tom's Cabin." The moderation of its tone, and the humane concern which the author professes to feel in the welfare and future destiny of the colored race, have secured for it a wine circulation in the free States of this Union, as well as in England, with the favorable opinion of a large and intelligent clans of American and England with the favorable opinion of a large and intelligent clans of American and England with the favorable opinion of a large and intelligent clans of American and England respect which the visible from the absence of any law recognising the matrimonia tie among larce; and the prohibition, under heavy pains and penalties, of the extension of education to the colored race. These liberts and humane sentiments have secured to the seasy of "A Carolinian" a degree of attention and respect which it would not otherwise have received from a discerning public, and a seeming toleration for a system of political philoso-phy at war with every principle of civil liberty.

Despoic and slavish as are the doctrines and the manual of the properties of the world. The properties of the world in his pamphles. So far as I am concerned, I could wrive the assertion of abstract truths on the almost of the thorastity of the age which are contained in his pamphles. So far as I am concerned, I could wrive the assertion of abstract truths on the authorized to make the liberal concessions to the humanity of the age which are contained in his pamphles. So far as I am concerned, I could wrive the assertion of abstract truths on the substract of shavery, if the South were recognised by "A Carolinian," I would be content to remain silent, if he were recognised by the found the strength of the properties of the world. The propering permit and the recognised by the found the content of the propering the matrimonia of the properi

mportant changes.
The pamphlet of "A Carolinian" is not The pamphlet of "A Carolinian" is not a defence of the institution of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States, but an apology for it under a supposed condition of amelioration. What he has to say of "preaching distant reform"—that it is a "cheap philanthropy," which gives no opportunity of "self-sacrifice"—tis very true; but it by no means follows that men should not protest against wrong and error because they have no opportunity of becoming martyrs. The South will not tolerate discussion on the subject of Slavery—not even by her own native-born citizens, and far less by strangers. The press of the Southern States is fettered by a despotism as rigid as that which the institution of Slavery is involved. No voice is heard in their legislative assemblies in favor of any reform or melioration whatever. On the contrary, the ingenuity of modern legislators has been tortured in efforts to tighten the fetters of the colored race. Until the leading minds of the South enter upon the crusade of "preaching philanthropy" at home, they have no right to reproach those who preach it at a

I am far from justifying illegal or improper interference with Slavery, and am fully aware that attempts of that kind are attended with serious injury to the slaves, and greatly obstruct the progress of liberal opinions in the South. But the right of free discussion, not only of our own public affairs, but of those of neighboring

there is no provided to the control of the control

to see some slight indications of a reformatory spirit germinating in the Southern mind. Mr. Fisher, in one of the last numbers of the Southern Press, pointed out the necessity of modifying the institution; and it is remarkable that the reason assigned by him for advising this important change in the policy of the South, is the existence of a strong Anti-Slavery feeling throughout the civilized world. In order to sustain herself in the conflict of opinion, he tells the South that it has become necessary for her to put on a "moral panoply" which will be impervious to the shafts of "fanaticism." It is to be lamented that "A Carolinian" and Mr. Fisher are not true representatives of the South on this question of reform. The feeling prevalent among the body of slaveholders, as regards the moral and intellectual condition of their slaves, is one of entire indifference; and any proposition to place legal restraints upon the power of the master, or to elevate the character of the slaves by even permitting their edu-The sources of Slavery in those ages were several. Prisoners taken in war were liable to be

acter of the slaves by even permitting their education, would encounter the sternest opposition.

Still, I indulge the hope that at no distant day the Southern mind will be prepared for these not redeemed by their countrymen in a specified time. Persons under the pressure of extreme poverty were sometimes tempted to "raise the wind" by selling their children. And a fruit-ful source of Slavery was debt—the law allow-ing the creditor to take possession of his debtor, and hold him as a slave, until the debt should

of any reform or melioration whatever. On the mere caprice." They were sometimes cut in pieces to feed fishes, and the question was de-bated, whether, in a storm, it were not politic and proper to save a valuable horse by the sacrifice of a less valuable slave. Slaves were not merely not allowed to marry, but they were not allowed to cohabit; because, owing to the redundant supply, from war and other sources, it was found cheaper to buy than to breed

is claimed by its modern champions.

There was one feature of Jewish Slavery, under the Mosaic dispensation, which seems to be entirely overlooked by the modern advo-

Left the residence of his father, in Perry Left the residence of his father, in Perry ownship, Fayette county, Ohio, on Monday light, Jan. 3d, John Bonner, who is supposed to be laboring under partial insanity, and rather disposed to avoid company. He is 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy set, light complexion, hair dark sandy or brown, blue eyes; had on when he left, a black fur has increased and his clothes have been worn some time.

Any information given in reference to the above will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

Address

Nathaniel Bonner,

NATHANIEL BONNER, Greenfield, Highland co., Ohio. Editors receiving this notice will please copy

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE Corning, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1852 .- Free Dem

Coila, Washington co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1852. New subscribers are more easily obtained since the election. We will do all we can to raise our list to 50,000.

Meridian, Cayuga co., N. Y. Dec. 28, 1852.— Our cause is onward. We have about one-fourth of the voters of this town, and we shall succeed. A hint of one of your correspond-ents to let John P. Hale come out as a People's candidate, without the corruption incident to a National Convention, is in time. Let us advocate a direct vote for President, and a Peo-ple's candidate, in addition to our platform.

Wright's Cor. P. O., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1852.—
The signs of the times look more brightly. I feel to take new courage, though I confess, for two or three years past, I have felt paralysis slowly coming on. The result of the late election has so changed the aspect of political matters, that a great work seems to be suddenly presented, to rouse the energies of all Liberty-loving men.

I still approve of the course of the Era, and

I still approve of the course of the Era, and feel that the cause is safe at the seat of the National Government in such hands. It must altimately triumph!

North Evans, Erie co., Dec. 27, 1852 .- This fall we cast forty-two votes for Hale and Julian; a large proportion of these have had access to the Era.

With those timely disclosures you have given hrough the Era, we have been enabled to strip the fig-leaf covering from those two great parties, by which they have endeavored to their political corruptions. * * * Give us the facts and arguments, and the Free Democracy of 1856 will make Hunkerism tremble for its very existence.

Penfield, Monroe co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1852 .-I herewith send you the names of twenty-five subscribers for the Era for one year. * * * I never knew a person to read the Era three months, without becoming converted to the good cause. The true way to redeem our country from the Slave Power, is to get the People to read our papers. Out of the twenty-five subscribers, eighteen are new ones; ten of the eighteen voted for Scott and Graham.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1852.—It is very im portant, indeed, to the cause, that you should commence as soon as possible the publication of a little sheet, twice a month, made up from the Era, after the fashion of the Facts for the trinating the masses on a grand scale. That cannot be done without that element of cheapness. And the little sheet will assuredly help to swell the circulation of the Era, and without any detriment, but, on the contrary, with advantage to our local papers. I would suggest that you should keep standing in the little sheet a list of the local Anti-Slavery papers, with prices, and a word, advising the friends in the respective districts to give them a liberal sheet a list of the local Anti-Slavery papers, with prices, and a word, advising the friends in the respective districts to give them a liberal and for which the sanction of Peter and Paul

Mexicans for debt; and when Mexico is annexed to our Union, the advocates of Slavery will have overcome the greatest obstacle which stands in their way; and if they fail to establish a system of universal bondage, it will be because the people at that time will have become thoroughly awakened to an understanding of the dangerous and despicable principles which the friends of Slavery are now endeavoring to instill into the public mind.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Whigs and Locos are getting tired of their party trammels, and many have been heard to say they have voted with their respective parties for the last time. We have a very efficient local press, that is wielding a powerful influence; and it is confidently believed that this county will soon be revolutionized—that soon a majority of its electors vill give their votes on the side of humanity and justice.

Greenwich, Washington co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1852.—The friends in this section are exceedingly anxious to secure a more thorough State organization; and we hipe there will be a call for a State Convention early in January, to perfect arrangements for the spring elections, &c., &c. Can you not sesist us, by calling attention to the meeting of such a Convention in your paper?

your paper?

A good idea—by all means let it be acted upon.—Ed. Era.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

Certain facts interesting to aspiring diplomatists have been brught to light in letters from our Ministers and Chargés abroad, in answer to a circular fromMr. Webster. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence thinks that the salary of the Minister to England hould be \$20,000. His own expenses exceeded that amount. Mr. Rives thinks a Minister at Paris, "with a decent regard to his position," tught to spend at least \$12,000. Mr. Neil S. Brown, living as a bachelor at St. Petersburgh, spends \$6,000, and thinks the salary should be increased to \$12,000. He also says the Secretary of Legation has not a sufficient salary. Mr. Folsom, residing at the Hague estimates his yearly expenses at \$13,479.86. Mr. Barringer reckons his annual expenses at Madrid at \$8,518, after an original outlay of \$2,200. Mr. Schwartz, United States Consul, istimates the necessary expenses of a Chargé a Vienna at \$6,632. Mr. Barnard, at Berlin, found himself on the 19th of December, 1852, \$2,000 beyond his salary. Mr. Schroeder, at Stockholm, "considers the resources provided for the Chargé d'Affaires at this place to be sufficient." Mr. Bayard puts down his annual expenses at Brussels \$9,884. Mr. Schenek, at Rio, whise children are in the United States, thinks he may save \$2,000 a United States, thinks he may save \$2,000 a year. Mr. Marsh thinksthe stantinople ought to have his salary increased.

This information has been elicited in reply to a circular of Mr. Welster, sent in compliance with a resolution passed by the United

The gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed, has sent it to us for publica tion .- Ed. Era.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR OREGON EMI-

TABLE ROCK CITY, JACKSON Co.

OREGON, Sept. 20, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND: Your letter of 24th June arrived here by express on the 17th inst., and I will reply to your numerous interrogatories in regular order, without again repeating them. It seems there are many persons on the Western Reserve, who contemplate emigrating this far-famed country, and what information I may communicate is designed for all. "Do I like Oregon?" do, for the following reasons. The inducments for farmers are so

sons. The inducments for farmers are so great. No expens is necessary for wintering stock. A farmer, with thirty ecows running at large, has the suret prospect of a fortune. The increase of stock will pay a heavy interest on the money invested. The trouble of raising stock is but little, there being plenty of grass both summer andwinter. It is one year this day since are said in this Regres Divers real day since my srrial in this Rogue River valley, (sometimes metaken for Shasta,) and the climate has been a follows: From September to January, the climate much resembled the fall weather in the States-occasional shower of rain, but neithe frost nor snow. January and February wer dry; snow fell twice, about one inch, and frozehalf inch; but the sun disthe Era, after the fashion of the Facts for the People, and publish it regularly at the lowest possible rate, so that we may circulate it wideingly productive. A neighboring farmer can pick from his green one thousand onions, which will weig one thousand pounds, and will now sell at ity cents per pound. Two
yoke of strong one will do all the breaking.
Wheat is considered a sure crop, for from thirty to fifty bushels er acre. The nights are too cool for corn; it des not do well, and is not

considered a necessary crop. Potatoes and oats grow very lusly, are sure, and exceedingly profitable.

Our market is in the mines, which consume

day 15 or 20 miles; and before coming to the Klamath lake country form yourselves into large bands for safety. Go well armed, give nothing to the Indians, but keep them at a distance, and you will have no trouble.

If you come, give me information to that effect, and I will meet you in that country. Bring a few garden seeds. You may rest assured that all kinds of fruit common to the temperate zones flourish luxuriantly here. Bring a good supply of quilts and blankets, as our summer nights are cooler than in Ohio, and our winter nights much warmer.

I have given you the most important information of the country, and may have overlooked some things you may wish to know. This letter is intended for all who contemplate a journey to the Pacific State. My term of office as sheriff will not expire till June, 1854.

Yours, with pleasure,

ROBERT C. SYKES,

Table Rock City, Jackson co., O. T.

Richard Hull, Orangeville, Trumbull co., O.

SONNETS FOR THE TIMES. SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH.

Tasked to a Purpose worthy all its powers, By nature blest, and crowned by studious hour o brighten History's page, and bless Mankind! o! our dear Country's Basis, there defined, Rests on Truth's Rock, though bearing Fal

weight, Her Founders take the old heroic state, Vhile sweep the clouds of calumny behind. The Nation's Heart exults; and all Man's race Hail their proud Beacon, rising still towards heaven Thus from the sunshine of our Maker's grace, In these earth's latter days, while passion driven, We love upon her sinless prime to brood, When her Creator's voice proclaimed that All was

Centreville, Indiana

For the National Era. FAREWELL TO THE GLERE.*

Farewell to thee, Glebe! thou delightful seclusion Where hushed are the storms of envy and strife: Where rumor and turmoil, deceit and confusion, Ne'er ruffle the calm, even current of life.

isgusted with pride and the folly of fashion, The jostling of crowds, and the world's vain alarms. fled from life's din, and from man's heated passion, And relief I obtained in thy succoring arms.

Farewell to thee, Glebe! like the day-star in glory, Thy light shines afar o'er the regions of night;
Free Soil and Free Men" is the theme of thy story,

Thy borders are free from slavery's blight. sought thee in summer, while fruit, herbs, and flowers, Spread their richness and beauty o'er

through dale; how cool were thy fountains! how refreshing thy bowers! How fragrant thy breath, as it sped on the gale!

Farewell to thee, Glebe! thy rich beauties are faded. Thy flowers are withered, thy walks are all drear; hy arbors and groves the wild winds have invaded And Nature is chanting the dirge of the year.

O, could the bright visions of childhood remain! But the hopes of ambition like leaves have been · blasted. And nought can arouse them to being again.

Alas, for the days that in folly I've wasted!

arewell to thee, Globe! but when tossed on life ocean,
My soul oft will sigh for thy haven of rest;

by scenes I shall cherish with ardent devetion, And think of thee oft as the home of the blest. There will ever remain, deep enshrined in my heart, The friends on the Glebe whom I now leave be-

While contentment and peace preside o'er their

Alexandria Co., Va., Dec. 7, 1852. * "The Glebe" is the name of an ancient plantation in Eastern Virginia.

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such a man should meet with cordina and especies exceeding ment.

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